The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Special Correspondence from the English Metropolis.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Queen by the People.

Rochefort's Arrest, Release and Return to Paris.

His Appearance in Public and Earliest Speech.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen Nov. 6 and Southampton Nov. 9, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand previously.

ENGLAND.

Guy Fawkes' Day—Religious Topics—An Anniversary Day—Prospective Celebrations—George Peabody—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon—Women's Rights—A Trip on the Rhine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Nov. 5, 1869.

The first sounds I heard this morning were a series of shrill hurrahs from the ragamuffin escort of Guy Fawkes, who, with fife and drum, was making his annual progress. This Guy was a portentous giant, twelve feet high, and of terrific ugliness. He marches about all day, sweeping up armies of dirty little reformers from all the gutters, as he goes along, and gathers pennies from the sympathizing Protestant populace. Of course, he gives the Irish districts a wide berth, or he might come to grief, and he is not in much favor with the Ritualists, who, though they may not quite approve of gunpowder, blow up the B. Reformation in other ways with sufficient energy.

And they get blowed up in turn. I found an Anti-Ritualist pamphlet yesterday, which opens with this explosive paragraph, which I copy for the benefit of all aspirants to the sensational style of theological controversy: "There is," says the anonymous pamphleteer, "there is a fearful social revolution hovering over England, which, sooner or later, must burst like an unexpected volcano, and perforate the most decent ramifications of society. In the political world men stand aghast. The self-created monster of centralization and aggrandizement—India—looms out in fearful menaces, bidding defiance, and retreating, phantom-like, at every approach. Despotism raises its hydra head, behemoth-like, throughout Europe. Everywhere the gray locks of the sanguinary fiend spread pestilence, destruction, anarchy and demoralization!" After this startling exordium the writer goes on to expose the practices of the Ritualists at St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

I do not write to-day because it is the sacred anniversary of the powder plot, but because her sacred Majesty the Queen is coming to the City of London to-morrow in royal state, the first time in eighteen years, to open the new Blackfriars Bridge, and the Holborn Viaduct, two grand works of which the city is very proud. As Her Majesty will arrive at Paddington at 11 A. M., drive through the Parks and across Westminster Bridge, through Lambeth and Southwark, so as to reach the south end of the new Blackfriars at 12, and will be occupied for at least two hours in receiving addresses, and formally declaring the two works open, returning to the Paddington Station through Oxford-street; and as I wish to see all that can be seen on such an occasion, writing about it before post time is out of the question; so I write to-day, and will send my impressions of the royal progress and its accompaniments by the next steamer.

AN ANNIVERSARY DAY.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of a very sad event for England, more than half a century ago—the death of Princess Charlotte in 1817. By this event the royal family of England was threatened with extinction. The mourning, woe and desolation were extreme. I have read about it in the *Annual Register*. The Princess Charlotte, the heir apparent, was the only legitimate child of George the Fourth—his royal brothers were married and had a numerous progeny—but their marriages were unlawful, and their children could not ascend the throne. The whole nation became excited like a beehive at the loss of the queen bee. Public opinion demanded that the Princes should lawfully marry; and they patriotically committed bigamy, as their royal brother, the Fourth George, had done before them. The Duke of Kent married that amiable and excellent Princess, the late Dowager Duchess of Kent, and England was blessed with that best of sovereigns, Queen Victoria, and there is now no longer any dread that the royal family will be extinguished.

PROSPECTIVE CELEBRATIONS.

There are, you may observe, two great public works to be inaugurated. Three days hence the actual Lord Mayor is to retire from office, and his successor, on the ever memorable 9th of November, will perform the usual pilgrimage, in his golden carriage, to Westminster. Here was a chance for two celebrations; but Her Majesty would only come once. It was finally arranged that both Lord Mayors shall be knighted. The same fate will befall the architects, and there may be as heavy a shower of these dignitaries as Mr. Gladstone has scattered of the higher grades among his partisans.

The new bridge is a very fine work, unfortunately quite concealed on its eastern side by the railway bridge close beside it, and considerably higher. The Holborn Viaduct is far more extensive and magnificent. It crosses a broad valley on high arches, with branches spreading out in different directions. Under the roadway is a space for sewers, water pipes, gas pipes; and then immense vaults for storage, connected with great warehouses on either side. It is a great work, well done as far as it is done; but the city should have built the houses on both sides, as well as on the roadway, as M. Haussmann has done in Paris. But the wonder is that it was not done fifty or a hundred years ago. Ever since London was a city, horses have toiled up those hills on either side of that valley of the Fleet. The horrid processions from Newgate Prison to Tyburn Fields went down Skinner-street and up Holborn Hill. This hill is so steep that men have been employed to strew gravel on the road to enable the omnibus horses to draw up their loads. Extra horses have been kept to help them. And this has gone on from time immemorial, until at last, just as many people think the whole planet is going to eternal smash, London wakes up and builds a viaduct.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Times, and every paper in America, has recorded this day the death of George Peabody. The telegraph leaves me nothing to say, and if it were not so, words are useless beyond the mere announcement of the fact that a good man, full of years and honors, has gone to his reward. I will only copy here the testimony to our fortunate countryman, which I find in the first newspaper that came to my hand this morning—the one read by the greatest number of Englishmen—the *Daily Telegraph*.

"In one of the sweetest and most touching odes which our language possesses the poet aspires to but one glory—that when he is dead, the epitaph 'He served his country and he loved his kind' may be truthfully written on the hearts of his countrymen. Mr. Peabody's lot has been doubly happy. On the walls of the mausoleum which he has erected for the reception of his own remains in his native land an inscription may tell with unquestioned truth of the man who 'loved his kind and served *two* countries.' He was the only one who had the regal privilege to wear the badge of an order in which he stood alone and bore all the honors. No herald will recount his titles over his coffin; no coronet will denote his dignity when he is borne to his rest. His name is engraven on the hearts of the people of two worlds, and his title is 'Benefactor of the Poor.'"

But, oh! how many such benefactors are wanted! One man, even with millions of money, can do so little. In London, the benefaction of Mr. Peabody, munificent as it was, has done nothing perceptibly to diminish the misery of the poor. He has set a good example, and a few hundreds out of these millions have more comfortable dwellings. But consider a moment, such a case as came before one of the London Magistrates a few days ago. I prefer to give the case as reported. The bare facts are sufficient.

"At the Middlesex Sessions this morning, Elizabeth Whelan, a thin, carewom young woman 20 years of age, was charged with exposing her child.

"The prisoner, who is a single woman, and gets her living at the bonnet-making business, was confined at the Lambeth Workhouse on the 12th of August last, and left the workhouse in the latter part of September, of her own accord. On Saturday fortnight the attention of a Mrs. Wood, living in Mecklenburgh-street, was called by the crying of an infant which had been placed on her neighbor's doorstep. She picked it up and found it very cold. She called a Police constable, No. 217 Y, who took it to the St. Pancras Workhouse, where it was received and tended by the nursery superintendent. It was pretty well dressed. About three or four days after this the prisoner stopped a policeman, and asked him if he had heard anything about a child been found on a doorstep in Mecklenburgh-street, (seeming very anxious about it,) and whether it had been taken to the workhouse. The child died about a week after its admission, from inflammation of the lungs."

(And observe, it was this anxiety of the poor mother—this inquiry of the policeman alone which caused her to be arrested.)

The Learned Judge—What have you to say to the charge?

Prisoner (sobbing)—I had no food for the child, nor for myself, and I put it down that some one might take it up and care for it. I stood a little way off and watched it. It was not on the doorstep more than three minutes before the lady picked it up. I had been carrying it about for three days and one night previous. I had walked about with it the whole night long.

The Nurse Superintendent, in answer to the Judge, said the child was quite cold when taken to the workhouse.

Prisoner—It was cold before I put it down.

The Judge—What more have you to say?

Prisoner (in a low tone and through the dock officer)—I thought it would die in my arms if I carried it about any longer, and as I had nothing to give it I put it down.

The Judge—Who is the father of the child?

The prisoner hesitated to give a reply, and then, covering her face with her hands, said she did not know now where he was.

A constable said his name was Frederick Haines, a clerk.

The Judge, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said it was a dreadful thing for a mother to abandon her infant as the prisoner had done, but as she had watched it, it was not so heartless an offence. The sentence upon her was that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for three months.

The *Telegraph* has a leader on this case, but all its extraordinarily fine writing does not improve upon the pathos of this poor girl's story, murmured between her heartbroken sobs to the dock officer, and by him repeated to the Magistrate. I have seen most of the dramas played at the London theatres; I have seen houses from stalls to gallery using pockethandkerchiefs, as far at least as the supply was equal to the demand; but when I want pathos hereafter I shall go to the Police Courts. And Mr. Frederick Haines goes clear, and this poor girl gets three months of hard labor.

"Mother of Moses!" exclaims the *Telegraph*, and it is a natural exclamation enough considering its ownership; but the mother of Moses, who abandoned her child and watched to see what became of him in the bullrushes, was not sent to three months' hard labor by a hard-hearted Egyptian Magistrate, but taken to the palace of Egypt's King, and set to nurse the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter. As for Mrs. Wood, I cannot help thinking a few months in some penal establishment would be good for her. Had she had one atom of a woman's tenderness she would have given warmth and food to the baby. She called for policeman No. 217 Y, and he took it to the workhouse. In Vienna, in Rome, in Paris, this babe would have been cared for, and this poor girl would not have been sent to prison. It takes a moral country like England to do such things.

REV. MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon has been attacking the Church of England in its sorest place—its neglect of the poor. This is seen and lamented by all good churchmen; and of late many have tried very hard to find a remedy. But the *Standard* turns upon the Tabernacle preacher with a *tu qoque*. It says:

"The parish church is the Church of the poor, and the clergy are ministers of the poor, but can the same be said to the same extent of Dissenting chapels and their ministers? Is the Tabernacle, for instance, the Church of the poor man in the sense in which that may be said of the church nearest to it? The man who cannot pay for Mr. Spurgeon's ministry has no right to enjoy it. His ministry is to his seatholders, and his seatholders are those who can afford to pay for their sittings. It is a congregation of very respectable, well-to-do middle-class Christians with whom Mr. Spurgeon has to do. The Tabernacle, save in exceptional works of charity, has no concern with the desperately poor and semi-heathen population teeming in the 'slums, and dens, and kennels' outside its walls. That it should be so is the necessary consequence of the voluntary system. It is only found where it pays. A voluntary Church cannot exist among a community too poor to defray the expenses of its ministrations. There is neither chapel nor pastor where the means of supporting both are not forthcoming."

This may be fair enough as applied to Mr. Spurgeon and the Tabernacle; but it claims too much for the Church from which the great mass of the poor have been driven, and it is unjust to such great bodies of Dissenters as the Wesleyans, who have established missions among the most neglected and poorest populations in the Kingdom. This has been chiefly in the wild country districts, in the black country, among the Welsh miners, in Cornwall, &c., but in London the difficulties seem to be far greater, and Mr. Spurgeon well says: "If ignorance were some ground for hope, there was surely hope enough in this great City of London, for had they not around them hundreds of thousands to whom the simplest truths of the Gospel would be the greatest novelties?"

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

I beg to pay my compliments to the ladies of the *Revolution*, and to congratulate them upon the progress of their cause, in what, I fear, they consider this slow-going country. Within the past year many thousands of women in England have been admitted to vote at municipal elections. I have recorded the fact of ladies presiding and making speeches at public dinners. Courses of scientific lectures for ladies have been established in most of the large towns. Professor Huxley opens our next week in London. The Ladies' College has been established at Hitchin, near London, with luxurious accommodations. Each lady has a private sitting room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, and the lectures are given by eminent professors from the London and Cambridge Universities. These Universities also hold regular examinations for ladies. Ladies are also admitted at Harrow to a very advanced course of study, and can now enter for full courses of study and medical degrees at Edinburgh. There was some opposition here, but the ladies triumphed by a handsome majority.

If I might make some suggestions, I would say that there are specialties in most professions ladies would do well to cultivate. We have our female dentist in London—there might be fifty. The female hand is also well fitted for operations on the eye. There is no reason why a lady should not be a first-rate oculist or aurist. The best violinist now in London, engaged for the popular concerts, is a lady. I need not speak of actresses and singers—but there might be many more of both. The musical capabilities of women are not half developed. Here there is no prejudice or hindrance; but the most brilliant rewards. Women all but rule in some departments of literature. They write two-thirds of the novels, and a fair share of the poetry. On the whole, I think they are doing pretty well; and if they do not govern the world directly in the sphere of politics, they govern those who govern. And they do their share of mischief everywhere.

ON THE RHINE.

I used to think that a trip on a North River steamer was the next thing to Paradise, though a few boats on the Ohio, Mississippi, and on the route from New-Orleans to Mobile, used to run them close in the way of luxurious voyaging. But American visitors to Europe can now have something in their own style, with French and German modifications, in the American steamers on the Rhine, of which the correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* gives the following pretty and admiring description. The boats, he thinks, are Clyde-built, but I am sure we have nothing like them on British waters. You can judge:

"Every morning, at 9:45, a special express steamer leaves Cologne for Mayence. The morning express is a ship, I don't know how many hundred feet long, nor what breadth of beam, with a very low freeboard, and upon her spacious deck are erected no less spacious saloons, with curtained windows all round, carpeted and sumptuously decorated. A narrow gangway extends on each side between the saloons and the rail, and the engine is in a saloon of its own amidships, nearly as splendid as the others. Over the saloons and engine house is a fine promenade or hurricane deck, broken only by the funnel and engine room skylights, and the large polished brass horizontal steering wheel, which is on a slightly raised platform in front of the chimney. Awnings are stretched over the whole, and abundance of seats and moveable stools are provided. At the foremost point of the upper deck is a large glass silvered-globe suspended to an iron jib. This reflects both banks of the river, the moving vessels, the steamer's deck and the passengers, in a queerly distorted moving panorama. Beside the two saloons, there are a large lavatory with hot and cold water laid on, and towels and soap, which last is a marvelous fact, as all Continental travelers will acknowledge; a retiring room for ladies, cabins for the ship's officers, and a bureau or office of 'conductor.' The conductor of a Rhine steamer is a great creature. Wearing the undress uniform of a British Admiral, with the urbanity of an English Prime Minister, he speaks equally well English, French and German, and I don't know how many more languages. He collects the counterfoils of the tickets, watches over the unprotected females, flirts with the ladies' maids, if they are pretty—always in a dignified way, mind—supervises the disentanglement of heterogenous piles of luggage, hangs up a sick girl's pet bird in his cabin, sees that no passenger is taken beyond his destination, or mercifully aids and counsels any stray Cook's excursionists, who have helplessly wandered beyond the limits covered by their perplexing book of coupons.

The Captain is also a representative man of his class. His sole care is the command of his vessel. He wears a trifle less gold lace on his coat than the conductor does. The sailors wear, also, a uniform—unbleached linen trowsers and pink shirts, but in cold weather scarlet flannel and cloth. This express boat is usually called, from its construction, the 'American boat,' 'Vapeur Americain,' or 'Americanish Dampfschiff;' but from the details of her fitting out, as well as that of the sister boat, which takes the alternate journey, I should judge they were Clyde built. The engines have the name of an English or Scotch firm on them, which I forgot to note down, but I think it was Todd & McGregor.

All steaming upon lakes and rivers is pleasant in fine weather, but I think the voyage up the Rhine is exceptionally delightful; and then it is so cheap. The first class fare (the express takes no second class) from Cologne to Mayence, a distance of 127 English miles, is only two thalers, six shillings, and a return ticket is less than a fare and a half. The tickets are about as big as a bank note, and contain, besides the usual formula, a column of the names of all the stopping places between the limits for which the ticket is available. A passenger stopping short of his journey, submits his ticket to the conductor, who carefully tears off the names of the places which the boat has passed, and the ticket is returned to the passenger, who can resume his journey the same or the following day.

Then, the commissariat arrangements are so good. Civil waiters, speaking all civilized languages, are continually going about with ices, fruit, tea and coffee, or bottled beer; and the prices are very moderate. At 2 o'clock an excellent *table d'hote* dinner is served in one of the saloons, the other being reserved for those who prefer dining alone. About 200 people sat down to dinner the day I was on board, the charge being 22 groschen, or 2s. 2½d. Of course, 22 groschen does not include wine or beer, but all along the middle of the table are arranged large and small bottles of the beautiful shape and delicate texture and colors peculiar to those containing Rhine wines. On each bottle is fixed a large label, with the name of the wine it contains printed on it, and its price in distinct figures, ranging from several thalers for rare and curious vintages, down to a good ordinary table or 'tisch-wein,' at six or seven groschen the pint. I had a pint of—I forget what—I think it was 'Drachenfelsenhauser;' I know it had a long name, and was a good red *vin ordinaire*, and only cost me seven and a half pence; so that when the steward came round to collect the money in a plate, just like they do, or used to do, at an English tavern ordinary, a thaler paid for my dinner, and left a silver groschen as a gratuity for the waiters.

There were at table English and French men and women and Germans—for Germans adore the Rhine, and come from all parts of Fatherland to see it—and Americans. I sat by a nice little American lady—I can't call her a girl—of about 14. Helping her several times to puddings and sweets, we became fast friends. Like most Americans, she added "Yes, Sir" to every sentence, whether it made sense or not. She had three brothers and Pa and Ma were "doing" Europe, and Miss and her younger brother were to stay in Germany, at school. The old gentleman asked me if I knew where he would find a good school for his daughter; and I, knowing nothing about it, suggested Wiesbaden, in which, as it happened, I was right, for a German sitting near immediately corroborated it; and then the American-speaking German, and the German-American, immediately began discussing schools and colleges far out of my depth. And then we go on deck again, and sip coffee, or read, or stroll lazily about, no sea legs required; and all the while the steamer is breasting the mighty stream of the glorious old river, passing towns and cities, rocks and towers, famous in history and legend; and the sun gleaming on the turbid water, makes it shine and shimmer like liquid gold, and the young and strong, breathing the pure and fresh breeze, seem to become younger and stronger, and the cripples and invalids, bound in search of healing waters, brighten up; the knaves and gamblers, seeking from different motives the same springs and baths, influenced by the scene, look less knavish; and even the British Philistine, who, though it is too early in the year for the great annual migration, is not unrepresented, becomes visibly endowed with 'sweetness and light.'

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Sovereign's Visit to London—Enthusiastic Popular Reception.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 8.

The visit of the Queen to the City of London, on Saturday, for the purpose of opening the new Blackfriars Bridge, evoked a great deal of enthusiasm. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for the Great Western Railway terminus at 10:45 A. M., and a large number of the gentry and townspeople assembled at the station to witness the departure. Upon reaching the Paddington terminus, which had been decorated for the occasion, and the platform covered with crimson cloth, Her Majesty was received by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain; by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and other officers of the royal household. In addition to the royal escort of a strong detachment of the First Life Guards, the Queen was received by a guard of honor of the Thirty-sixth Middlesex (Paddington) Volunteer Rifles, which, with its band, were stationed in front of the terminus. The carriages were all open ones, even that of Her Majesty, notwithstanding the sharp and biting wind which prevailed, so that the public had every possible opportunity of seeing the Queen. Passing through London-street to Oxford Terrace, and along Westbourne Terrace into Hyde Park by Victoria Gate, the royal *cortège* passed rapidly along to Hyde Park corner, where an immense crowd had assembled, and where the Queen received a most enthusiastic reception. The royal party proceeded down Constitution Hill, and through St. James' Park, to the Horse Guards, where the 9th Lancers, which had taken the place of the Life Guards, turned out a guard of honor with their mounted band, which played the National Anthem as Her Majesty passed under the archway and through the courtyard. Throughout the line of Whitehall and Parliament-street there was a dense mass of people. The balconies and every window and prominent position of the houses were filled by ladies. On reaching the entrance to the western side of Westminster Bridge not only did the populace appear somewhat more demonstrative, but an interesting event occurred which could not very well have failed to attract the attention of Her Majesty. The Westminster boys, who were accompanied by their masters, had taken up a position within the inclosure of Palace Yard, and the moment the royal *cortège* came in sight they commenced a hearty volley of cheering, which continued, and in which a large number of the populace joined, till the *cortège* had reached the foot of the bridge, and were almost out of sight as well as hearing.

At the corner of the Waterloo road there was a tremendous crowd, and here all the ingenuity of the Police, as well as that of a strong detachment of Life Guards, was required to keep the road clear, for here it was perceptible that the rough elements of Lambeth and its Marsh were commencing to show their power. The costers were in full force, and apparently continued to increase as the line proceeded eastward. Stamford-street is the most "shabby genteel" thoroughfare in London, and was the great point of meeting for the crowds, but there was no disturbance nor even any appearance of ill-feeling between the Police and the people. The most interesting feature, however, at this part of the route was that at the schools of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, in front of which the children had been accommodated, who loudly cheered Her Majesty, and who in acknowledgment bowed to them most graciously as the royal *cortège* passed rapidly along. From the eastern end of Stamford-street to the southern side of the new Blackfriars Bridge was possibly one of the most imposing sights throughout the entire line of route.

The civic portion of the grand semi-state procession commenced at the southern end of Blackfriars Bridge; forming a sort of *tete du pont* fifty yards to the south of the termination of the bridge was a strong barrier of timber, planked to a height of eight feet, and enclosing a gate. The timber was hidden by the hangings of red and white drapery. Inside was drawn up a guard of honor of the Grenadier Guards. Thirty yards from the entrance gates the entire width of the roadway was covered in by a handsome pavilion of simple but effective style, decorated externally in white and gold. The southern entrance was divided into three festooned divisions, those to the right and left being hung with scarlet and white curtains, of a light but handsome material; while the centre, which was the width of the roadway left for the passage of the royal *cortège*, was closed with heavy handsome drapery of the richest maroon cloth, edged and ornamented with Greek key-pattern gold lace. The pilasters and entablature were of pearl white, relieved by a moulding of gold, and the high-pitched roof of the pavilion was edged with a parapet of scarlet cloth drapery. In the centre, just above the massive curtain, were the city arms, surrounded by an admirably designed trophy of flags. On the southern termination of the apex of the roof fluttered the civic banner, with its white field, and red cross and dagger. At the corners were other banners, those at the southern end being the well-known plume of feathers of the Prince of Wales, and the other the Danish national colors, in honor of the Princess. Internally the pavilion is eighty feet in length, draped with red and white hangings, provided with a number of seats for spectators. On the western side of the pavilion the space was devoted exclusively to spectators. On the east side in the centre was a handsome dais, divided from the roadway by dark crimson cloth. The dais was also covered with crimson cloth, surrounded by hangings like the rest of the pavilion, but enriched with "sags" of brilliant scarlet cloth, enriched with fringes and tassels of the same color. The back of this dais was also devoted to seats for spectators, who here occupied the favored position. They were mostly the immediate friends of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs and Aldermen, who were present on the dais; but occupying a conspicuous position in the midst of a bevy of fair dames were the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, his sons and attendants, who outshone with their gorgeous Eastern garb the splendid dresses of the ladies by whom they were encircled. On the east side of the bridge the footway was entirely covered by a light timber and canvas structure, roofed with water-proof felt, and draped with red and white hangings, the same as the pavilion. This erection had a neat if not graceful appearance from the roadway, from its being broken at every arch and recess by cross ridges; but, whatever it may have lacked in appearance, it more than made up in utility, for it served two very useful purposes. In the first place it provided comfortable seats, in five tiers of chairs, for something like 4,000 spectators, while it hid entirely from view the smoke-blackened timbers of the temporary wooden bridge that will now so soon disappear, and masked the too near proximity of the lattice-work structure of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. This work was assisted by rows of poles, both on the temporary structure and the wooden bridge, from which the gayest banners fluttered in the fresh breeze. At the northern end of the bridge there was a strong barrier erected, and hidden by graceful drapery, but no repetition of the pavilion which bestrode the eastern end. The gates in this barrier were necessary in the morning to keep off the bridge all but those who were possessed of the qualifying tickets; and later in the day, when the procession had passed over, they served to control a rush that took place after the *cortège*, which otherwise might have proved unpleasant. Passing through this barrier, the view of Bridge-street was scarcely less gay than that of the bridge itself. Balconies and seats, hung with warm drapery and filled with enthusiastic spectators, rendered the somewhat dingy houses on the right in Chatham-place gay with life. The whole line of roadway from the southern side of the bridge was kept by the Household troops, Coldstreams, Fusiliers and Grenadier Guards, while across the openings of the side streets, in rear of the Foot Guards, were posted detachments of Life Guards or mounted Police. When the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation had taken up their position the time had arrived for the advent of Her Majesty, and precisely at 12 o'clock the royal *cortege* approached the barrier. The booming of guns, westward in St. James' Park, and eastward from the Tower, in a royal salute, announced the fourth visit of Her Majesty since her accession to her loyal City of London. The first gun was answered by a flourish of trumpets from the barrier, and then the Royal Standard was hoisted to the summit of a tall flagstaff, floating out grandly in the fresh breeze, and the guard of honor was called sharply to attention. As the gates were opened the band of the Coldstreams struck up the National Anthem, the guard of honor presented arms, and, followed by the cheers of thousands outside the barrier, the royal party drove inside the barrier. First came a strong party of the Life Guards, who trotted through without pulling rein to the northern side of the bridge. Then followed three royal open carriages, with officers of the royal household, and four with outriders, in the usual order. The fourth carriage, which was drawn by six noble brown horses, contained Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, and Her Majesty the Queen. On the appearance of the royal carriage within the barriers the occupants of the pavilion took up the cheering that had been going on outside, and for a few seconds the applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs was maintained vigorously. Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, acknowledged the warm reception she had received repeatedly and most graciously. Her Majesty was dressed in mourning, only slightly relieved by a collar of ermine. The Princess Louise wore a dark dress and bonnet, with Magenta ribbons. Prince Leopold wore the Highland costume, with a bonnet and eagle's feather; and the Princess Beatrice was attired in a light dress, with hat and white ostrich feather. Her Majesty's faithful gillie, John Brown, was seated at the back of the carriage, in Highland dress. After the four preceding carriages had passed through the pavilion, and had driven on to the bridge, where they were halted in the order which they were to occupy in the subsequent procession, the carriages of Her Majesty drove up and halted at the dais. Here the Home Secretary was in attendance, and presented to Her Majesty the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the deputation who were waiting to receive her. Her Majesty's reception of the chief magistrate, and of the other civic dignitaries, was of the most gracious character. As soon as the presentation was accomplished, the time-honored ceremony of delivering to Her Majesty the sword of state was duly gone through, that antique weapon being gracefully waved back into civic keeping. The Lord Mayor then presented to Her Majesty an address of welcome and congratulation.

The address was not read, and it was intimated by the Home Secretary that the answer would be transmitted. The Lord Mayor then presented to Her Majesty Mr. John Paterson, the Chairman of the Bridge House Estates Committee, who had moved the address in the Court of Common Council, and Mr. Joseph Cubitt, the engineer of the bridge. The Chairman of the Committee then begged Her Majesty's acceptance of a beautifully illuminated book, containing a short account of Blackfriars Bridge. This volume has on the first page the royal arms, emblazoned in heraldic colors; on the next the arms of the City of London, with an elaborate border of renaissance ornament, introducing the rose, shamrock and thistle, and dedication of title, to which are affixed the names, "John Paterson, Chairman; Joseph Cubitt, V. P. Inst. C. E., engineer." On the third page is inserted a beautifully-executed painting of the new bridge, the border enriched with emblematic groups, and the central panel of this and succeeding pages having the descriptive text. The margin of page 4 contains the arms of the twelve great city companies, richly illuminated in gold and colors, with a vignette of the old Blackfriars Bridge; the concluding page having the seal or badge of the Bridge House Commissioners, with the arms and autograph signature of the Chairman. The volume is bound in pale blue morocco, inlaid with the royal arms and appropriate ornamentations. Her Majesty was pleased graciously to accept this *souvenir* of her visit, and to thank the gentlemen by whom it was presented. Her Majesty then declared the new bridge open for traffic, and the ceremony, which at this time was excessively brief, terminated. The Lord Mayor and the rest of the civic party then left the dais and made the best of their way on foot to their carriages, at the northern end of the bridge. This, of necessity, occupied some time, during which the royal party were the observed of all observers. Many occupants of the pavilion improved the occasion of such unusually near proximity of royalty, and with no very good taste brought *lorgnettes* to bear with unremitting perseverance. At first a fresh outburst of cheering occupied the attention of Her Majesty, who again most gratefully acknowledged the applause from all sides. Then the cheering died away for a few minutes, and then came an awkward interval, during which the unhappy Mr. Cubitt, who appeared to be the sole occupant of the dais, fidgeted visibly under the royal eye. Soon afterward a fresh outbreak of cheering took place, and so, with alterations of active applause and awkward silence, during which the royal party stood the fire of loyal eyes most bravely, the interval was passed which was necessary to enable the civic dignitaries to reach their carriages. At last a move was made, and amid a final volley of applause, the royal carriage moved out from the pavilion, the band playing the National Anthem, and the soldiers and volunteers presenting arms. It was observed that Her Majesty, on crossing the bridge, was greatly affected, apparently by the enthusiasm of her reception.

Looking from the centre of what will in some time to come be called either Fleet-street or Ludgate Hill Circus toward the viaduct, the sight presented was magnificent. Her Majesty, as she passed along, was everywhere warmly greeted. After passing under the viaduct bridge the royal party were greeted in a very hearty, joyous manner by a large representation of the charity children of the city, who were comfortably located in a large ornamented booth on the west side of the way. The procession shortly after turned to the right and proceeded up Charterhouse-street. This is another of the fine thoroughfares which the construction of the Holborn Viaduct has created. The scene here, also, was very imposing, not on account of any extraordinary decoration, for there could not be much, as the street has not been as yet built upon, but on account of the large collection of people, the lines of troops stretching along both sides of this noble thoroughfare, and the general good effect which extensively-decorated Smithfield in the distance produced. Her Majesty could not but have been well pleased with the scene which met her eyes as she approached the entrance to the Holborn Viaduct. On the east side of the way, on the site of the old Giltspur pump, a large gallery was erected, provided with 750 seats, every one of which was occupied by Christ's Hospital children, who gave the royal party a most enthusiastic greeting, which was taken up by the densely-packed multitude on each side of the way with much heartiness. The arrangements and decorations on the viaduct were somewhat similar to those of the Blackfriars Bridge, but perhaps more tasteful and effective, the most marked difference being that, while on Blackfriars Bridge only one side of the way was lined to the full extent with raised and covered seats, both sides of the viaduct were so furnished.

The great centre of attraction on the viaduct was, of course, the royal pavilion, in which it was arranged the ceremony should take place. This portion was somewhat larger than its kindred one on the new bridge at Blackfriars, and was also much more elaborately ornamented externally. Her Majesty was received upon the viaduct by the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, and a deputation of Aldermen and commoners on the Committee, together with the engineer. Mr. Thomas Henry Fry, deputy, the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, and seconder of the address; and Mr. Wm. Haywood, the engineer, were then presented to Her Majesty by the Lord Mayor. The Chairman then offered for Her Majesty's acceptance an illuminated book containing an account of the Holborn Valley Improvements, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. The ceremony was concluded by Her Majesty declaring the viaduct open for public traffic.

The procession after this passed over the viaduct to the western end, at which point is the site for the equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which is now in course of execution. Her Majesty, attended by the suite, then left the city by way of Holborn for Paddington, and returned to Windsor, arriving at the castle at 1:55 o'clock.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The Great Agitator in Paris—His Reception and Speech at a Public Meeting.

Paris (Nov. 7) Correspondence Daily News.

M. Rochefort, the hero of the hour, appeared yesterday evening at a public electoral meeting of the First Circumscription, in the Rue Doudeauville, La Chapelle. M. Vermorel, formerly editor of the *Courrier Francais*, was in the chair. About 1,500 persons were present. M. Rochefort, on mounting the tribune, was saluted with enthusiastic and unanimous cheers, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was obtained he was very pale, and for some time his voice faltered, but it gradually became audible. He said:

Citizens, the emotion which I cannot conceal may perhaps give you a poor idea of my energy; but when an exile, on returning home, meets with such a reception as you have just given me, such emotion is, I hope, excusable. You do not yet know me, but you trust me already, and I thank you. At Brussels, as at Paris, I have daily watched the progress of the great revolution which we will accomplish together. If I have taken the oath it is only because I shrink from nothing to serve the cause of the people. The question of the oath is a serious one. I have taken it with my eyes open. I know well enough that on the day after the Revolution they who passed under this yoke will be put in the index. But I accept this situation, and am resigned beforehand. Let the Revolution do with me as it will. The oath, moreover, is less humiliating to the candidate who submits to take it than to the Government which imposes it, and thereby shows its terror at certain names.

The Commissary of Police, interrupting, gave two warnings:

First, because the Constitutional question of the oath could not be discussed; and, second, because prophecies of a republic could not be tolerated under the Emperor's Government.

M. Rochefort continued:

Never did a strong Government more stupidly avow its weakness than the present one did by the invention of the oath. It pretends to call on universal suffrage to pronounce between itself and us, and when universal suffrage is about to answer, shuts up its mouth. I have thought it my duty to offer you my services without any reserve. Citizens, we have a common object. I have never concealed my intentions, and I see that you agree with me.

Loud cries followed of "Yes, yes." On descending from the tribune, M. Rochefort had difficulty in gaining his place, so much was he pressed upon by people striving to shake hands with him. It was unanimously resolved at this meeting that Rochefort should be the sole candidate.

Simultaneously another meeting in the same circumscription was held at the Folies Belleville, M. Gambretta in the chair. M. Laurier reiterated his determination to withdraw in favor of Rochefort. After waiting till the time fixed by law for closing, in the hope that the favorite candidate would make his appearance, the meeting separated with cries of "Vive Rochefort!"

The *Rappel* publishes the following letter:

My Dear Friends: The Court journals absolutely will have it that I am under an obligation to the Emperor, because after arresting me at the frontier he set me at liberty eight hours later. I desire to have the public for judge, and not the *Constitutionnel*. The truth is that at noon a Commissary of Police said to me, "You are a prisoner," and at 8 in the evening he added, "You are free." There is the whole incident in all its simplicity. The magnanimity of the Government, therefore, consists in having done a foolish thing at noon, and, finding out its mistake at 8—just as in everything it has done for the last eighteen years—when it was "too late." The story which these journalists tell about a safe conduct is all a fable. I have seen no safe conduct. Nobody ever spoke to me of one. Had the Government had the bad taste to offer me one I should probably have answered that I did not care about being safe, and did not want to be conducted, and most likely thrown the document in the face of the donor. This explanation was necessary to excuse my ingratitude, which is more radical than ever. *Mille poignées de main.*

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The *Soir* observes upon this characteristically "irreconcilable" letter that the safe conduct must exist, otherwise M. Rochefort would at this moment be imprisoned, pursuant to the sentence of four months against him for his assault upon a printer, and that if he did not get a notification of it, which must have been sent by post, the only reason was that it was desired to spare him the unpleasantness of a twenty-four hours' sojourn in custody at Feignies. It says that M. Rochefort, on being told that telegraphic orders had come to set him at liberty, thanked the Commissary of Police for his courtesy, and mentioned incidentally that the *Lanterne* would shortly cease to appear. The anti-irreconcilable journals are not as one as to the policy of the act of special clemency to Rochefort. In the *Liberté* M. Emile de Girardin hails it in an article headed "Bravo," and seems to think it diminishes the chance of Rochefort's election. But M. Rouher's organ (the *Public*) groans over the act as an "ill-judged expedient." Both the *Liberté* and *Public*, however, agree in drawing the logical consequence that a safe conduct ought not now to be refused to M. Ledru Rollin.

I feel scarcely a doubt that M. Rochefort will be elected by an enormous majority, and this was the general opinion at a grand dinner given last night by M. Emile de Girardin, at which M. Emile Ollivier was present.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Canal a Success—Arrival of the Empress at Suez.

Paris, Nov. 20—6 P. M.—Advices from Alexandria, just received, contain the gratifying intelligence that the Suez Canal is a success. The Imperial yacht *Aigle*, with Her Majesty the Empress on board, has arrived at Suez without accident.

FRANCE.

Prince Metternich in Paris—Cause of his Speedy Return.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Prince Metternich, who went to Vienna recently, has returned to his post in this city as Envoy Extraordinary from Austria. His stay at Vienna was shortened on account of the political situation here. The Prince was incorrectly reported to have arrived at Ismailia a day or two ago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Double Sculling Match on the Tyne—Kelly and Sadler the Winners—The Gales.

London, Nov. 20.—A double sculling match occurred on the Tyne at Newcastle to-day, between Kelly and Sadler on one side, and Renforth and Taylor on the other. The former won by a length. It was a very exciting and well contested race, and was witnessed by a great crowd of people.

The gales still continue around the coast, and shipwrecks are numerous. The ship *Modoc*, from Havana for Liverpool, with sugar, went ashore at Barnmouth, and was abandoned. No lives lost. The *Pilgrim*, from Quebec for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. No date. The crew were saved.

RUSSIA.

The Cause of the Catholics—Request of the Pope.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—His Holiness the Pope has written to the Grand Duchess Olga, asking her to intercede with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics of Russia.

DALMATIA.

The End of the Insurrection Not Yet—Captures by the Austrians.

London, Nov. 20.—It seems the recent dispatches announcing the suppression of the Dalmatian insurrection were premature. News has just been received that the Austrian forces have captured a defile heretofore held by the insurgents near Fort Dragoly, with the loss of only thirty men.

CUBA.

Plots in Marianao—End of the Campaign in Cienaga de Zapata—An Independent Chinese Government.

Havana, Nov. 20.—In Marianao an incendiary proclamation and a large number of percussion caps were found by the Spanish authorities, and a number of individuals have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a plot to use them against the Spanish Government. The campaign in Cienaga de Zapata is concluded. The insurgents escaped to Cinco Villas. Nearly a thousand Chinamen were found near Cienaga, who had organized an independent government. They were arrested.

THE LAST GALE.

Damage Along the Hudson—Extensive Destruction of Property—The Blow in the East—The Boston Coliseum Again Injured—Disasters off the Coast.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The hurricane was disastrous in its effects here. It was the heaviest blow experienced in thirty years. The steamer *Syracuse*, with twenty-eight boats in tow, dragged her anchors, and much of the lumber on the boats was swept overboard. Seven vessels were sunk at the wharf, as follows: The sloop *Quackenbush*, of Malden, loaded with stone; yacht *James Bigler*, owned by Captain Watts; a propeller owned by Major James A. Rainey; schooner *Flying Cloud*, of Poughkeepsie, Captain Stratten; schooner *Belle Sage*, of Little Egg Harbor; sloop *William H. Hawkins*. The sloop *Luzerne* lost one-third of her cargo of flagging stones. Orison Blunt's steam yacht and the sloop *Brick* were badly damaged by collisions. The damage to the Washington Iron Works amounts to $5,000. The flagstaff at Washington's Headquarters was blown down. Colden-street, between First and Western avenues, was completely blocked by tin roofs torn from buildings. The tower of the Second Methodist Church swayed fearfully, but did not fall. The brick walls of a new building on Third-street were blown down. As yet no reports have been received of injuries to persons. The river throughout the day was filled with lumber. The wind began to blow at 10 o'clock last night, the barometer falling rapidly, and at 4 o'clock this morning the hurricane was at it height. Dozens of houses were unroofed in an instant, and buildings were shaken to their foundations. The greatest alarm prevailed. To-night there is hardly a breath of air stirring, and the moon is shining brightly.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The storm reached its severest point between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock had entirely ceased. The greatest damage was sustained at Townsend's foundry, located on Elk and Hawk streets. Not only the roof, but also the walls of the fifth story were blown down. The lower portion of the damaged building was used as a machine shop, and the workmen were all at work at the time, and the crashing of the timbers and walls created a panic in the workshops, causing the men to make a hasty exit from the place. The upper story was used for the storage of patterns. Fortunately no person was in it at the time. The patterns were more or less damaged. The total loss is estimated at $6,000. Several buildings on the pier were unroofed, the tin being torn off as completely as if it had been done by the hand of an experienced roofer. The roofs of three buildings on the pier, occupied by Alderman Combs, S. Hale and A. Robertson, commission merchants, were blown off, as was also the roof of the building No. 104, occupied by the Onondaga Salt Company. Dr. Holley's church, on Clinton-street; McCready's malt house, Taylor's brewery, Ransom's foundry, Coöperative foundry, Argentine, Works, and a large number of other buildings were more or less damaged.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 20.—A southeast gale prevailed with great violence at all points on the Hudson at 7 o'clock this morning. Fences and trees were prostrated, and telegraphic communication North and South was interrupted. At noon the tide was unusually high, and is still rising. At Albany houses were unroofed and other damage done. It is feared disasters have occurred on the river. This afternoon the wind shifted, and is now blowing strongly from the southwest. During the gale the steamboat *Eagle* lost her smoke stack, and several houses at Newburg were unroofed. The Catskill boat has not passed up yet. The Columbiaville bridge, Columbia County, is gone; loss, $10,000. The roof of the Hudson River Railroad machine shop, at East Albany, is destroyed. The plank walk near the depot was torn up, breaking a man's leg. The steamboat *McDonald* is aground off Stockport and the tow scattered.

Boston, Nov. 20.—A heavy rain, with a strong southeast gale, commenced this morning. At noon there were indications of it clearing up. The remaining portion of the roof of the Coliseum was lifted by the gale and scattered. Two unoccupied buildings in Somerville were blown down this morning by the gale. Three schooners were driven ashore at Hampton Beach last Wednesday night. Two of them were from St. John, N. B., and the other from Portland, all for Boston, lumber laden. The gale on the coast is very severe, but no serious marine disasters have yet been reported. Several vessels anchored in the harbor drifted from their moorings, and were slightly damaged. One was driven against the steamer *Nereus*, of the New-York line, breaking her rail, but doing no other damage.

Rockland, Me., Nov. 20.—A severe southeast storm prevailed here through the day. The tide was very high, and considerable damage was done along the wharves. One schooner was badly stove at the wharf at North End.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 20.—A violent gale from the southeast, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the Roads about midnight, doing considerable damage to roofs, fences and shipping. Two schooners are aground on Hampton Bar, near Newport News.

Denver, Col., Nov. 19.—The most severe wind storm ever known in this part of the country passed over this city on Thursday morning. Many large buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and telegraph lines and fences prostrated. The damage in this city is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. At Golden City the new Episcopal Seminary was prostrated and many chimneys blown down. As far as heard from, the storm extended west to Central City, north to Cheyenne, and south to Santa Fe.

Central City, Col., Nov. 19.—A heavy wind storm destroyed twenty houses in Georgetown yesterday. A little girl was killed and a man seriously injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 20.—It is storming hard; wind light.

Disasters on Lake Huron—Vessels Ashore in Great Numbers.

Detroit, Nov. 20.—The following has been received from Lake Huron: The schooner *Columbian* is ashore and full of water off Duncan City. A bark, supposed to be the *Golden West*, is ashore above Presque Isle. The bark *Oneonta*, schooners *Plymouth Rock*, *Bahama* and six others, names unknown, are ashore on the Straits of Mackinac. An unknown bark on the foot of Bois Blanc Island. The scow *Maria*, with a cargo of supplies for Alpena, and *Killagee* are a total loss, and it is supposed that all hands are lost. The bark *Cream City* is ashore six miles east of Detour. Four vessels, names unknown are ashore in Hammond's Bay; one on White Shoals is probably gone to pieces. A three-masted schooner is ashore six miles northwest of White Shoals. The schooners *Scoville* and *Graves* are disabled south of Manitou.

The weather on Lake Huron, to-day, is cold, and blowing a gale from northwest.

The schooner *Bermuda*, from Detroit, with a cargo of supplies for Marquette, is ashore in Lake Superior, and will probably be a total loss.

The Storm in this Vicinity.

The storm in New-York and vicinity was very severe, especially in the early part of yesterday morning. The wind did not commence blowing heavily till about 12 o'clock on Friday night, but from that time till daylight it blew almost a gale. No very serious damage was done, although many cellars on Water, Cherry and West streets were flooded. The bar room of the Northern Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and West streets, was flooded knee deep with water. The Newark meadows were overflown for miles round about. The Sound steamers were all several hours behind time, and one of them, the *Continental*, from New-Haven, had the window of her baggage room stove in by a heavy sea and the room flooded.

The storm in Newark on Friday night caused extensive damage to buildings, fences and trees. Several large trees were blown down in Broad and Market streets, and a building in course of erection by Mr. A. J. Schurtz, in Ferry-street, was thrown down, the loss being about $600.

A sewer that is being built in Quinby-street, Newark, by Messrs. Ward & Rulley, was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

In addition to these damages, a canal boat lying at Flynn's coal docks, in Hoboken, was carried away and sunk. It was near this city that the only instance of damage known to be fatal occurred. Thomas Burns, the engineer of the steamer *Seymour*, while at work upon her deck, was carried overboard by a sudden blast of wind and drowned. His body was recovered yesterday morning. Coroner Crane, who was notified, will hold an inquest to-day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Recent Disaster on the Western Pacific—The Ignorant Switchman Alone Censured—Wreck of a Schooner—Arizona Affairs.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Western Pacific Railroad accident of Sunday last, was that the collision was the result of the ignorance and incompetency of Bernard Kane, the switch tender at Sampson Station. The jury also find that he deceived the officers of the Company, whose business it was to instruct him in his duties, as to his ability to read.

The schooner *H. L. Turran*, with a cargo of lumber for this port, was wrecked near Capar Creek on the 11th of November. The crew escaped, but the vessel is a total loss.

Northern Arizona advices to Nov. 6 have been received. The Governor had gone to Washington for the purpose of securing additional troops for the defence of the Territory. The mines back of Lopaz were paying largely. The Indians had quit the northern portion of the Territory, and unusual activity prevailed.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

Its Appearance at Ithaca—Its Light White and Nearly as Bright as the Moon's—A Beautiful Scene.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A magnificent meteor was seen this evening at this place, about twenty-five minutes before 7 o'clock. It came in sight about fifteen or eighteen degrees below and south of the zenith, and passed slowly to the west, and disappeared about eight or ten degrees from the horizon due west, or a little north of west. Its light was white and nearly as great as that of the just risen full moon—that is, the light of the clear sky and on terrestrial objects, was nearly doubled while it was passing. It came gradually in sight; soon had attained its greatest brightness, glided smoothly on, until within three or four degrees of its disappearance, when it burst into several large and small fragments. Each of the large fragments were larger than the largest ordinary meteors or shooting stars, and seemed to be enveloped in hazy light or luminous vapor. The fragments appeared to occupy a larger space than the disc of the moon; but the meteor seemed smaller before it burst than the moon's disc. It was of the shooting star order, not a meteor that casts down solid fragments. It moved slowly. Probably it occupied six to ten seconds in its passage. A half mile east the light was seen, and two persons hastened to a window and saw its explosion. It seemed to be rent as a sky-rocket, clearly in so large fragments as to compose the whole of it; each blazed out like the scintillations of the top of a rocket, but they disappeared suddenly, though like a rocket. A few fragments passed further on than others.

The Burning of the Stonewall—Report on the Conduct of Captain Washington.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—The Committee which a short time since examined the case of Captain Washington, who was charged with passing the steamer *Stonewall*, while she was burning, without stopping his boat, have reported that after duly weighing the evidence they conclude "that Captain Washington committed a grave error, which should not characterize our Western boatmen under similar circumstances, in failing to land his boat, as he could undoubtedly have rendered great assistance to those in the water and others who had succeeded in getting ashore.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

INTERCESSION.

Ave Cæsar Imperator, moriturum te saluto.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

I.

Death, a little more, and then the worm;
A little longer, O Death, a little yet,
Before the grave gape and the grave-worm fret;
Before the sanguine spotted hand infirm
Be rottenness, and that foul brain, the germ
Of all ill things and thoughts, be stopped and set;
A little while, O Death, ere he forget,
A small space more of life, a little term;
A little longer ere he and thou be met,
Ere in that hand that fed thee to thy mind
The poison-cup of life be overset:
A little respite of disastrous breath,
Till the soul lift up her lost eyes, and find
Nor God nor help nor hope, but thee, O Death!

II.

Shall a man die before his dying day,
Death? and for him though the utter day be nigh,
Not yet, not yet we give him leave to die,
We give him grace not yet that men should say
He is dead, wiped out, perished and past away.
Till the last bitterness of life go by,
Thou shalt not slay him; till those last dregs run dry,
O, thou last lord of life! thou shalt not slay.
Let the lips live a little while and lie,
The hand a little, and falter, and fail of strength,
And the soul shudder and sicken at the sky;
Yea, let him live, though God nor man would let
Save for the curse' sake; then at bitter length,
Lord, will we yield him to thee, but not yet.

III.

Hath he not deeds to do and days to see
Yet ere the day that is to see him dead?
Beats there no brain yet in the poisonous head,
Throbs there no treason? if no such thing there be,
If no such thought, surely this is not he.
Look to the hands then; are the hands not red?
What are the shadows about this man's bed?
Death, was not this the cup-bearer to thee?
Nay, let him live then, till in this life's stead
Even he shall pray for that thou hast to give;
Till seeing his hopes and not his memories fled
Even he shall cry upon thee a bitter cry,
That life is worse than death; then let him live,
Till death seem worse than life; then let him die.

IV.

O watcher at the guardless gate of kings,
O doorkeeper that serving at their feast
Hast in thine hand their doomsday drink, and seest
With eyeless sight the soul of unseen things;
Thou in whose ears the dumb time coming sings,
Death, priest and king that maketh of king and priest
A name, a dream, a less thing than the least,
Hover awhile above him with closed wings,
Till the coiled soul, an evil snake-shaped beast,
Eat its base bodily lair of flesh away;
If haply, or ever its cursed life have ceased,
Or ever thy cold hands cover his head
From sight of France and freedom and broad day,
He may see these and wither and be dead.

PARIS, Sept., 1869. —*Fortnightly Review.*

A STORY OF THE LOUVRE.

From Temple Bar.

It was the height of the "Reign of Terror" in Paris. A crowded audience were breathlessly listening to their favorite tenor, Alcidor, with whose singing they felt perfectly enchanted. "*C'est magnifique! c'est charmant!*" "It is superb! ravishing!" was whispered alike in pit, boxes, and gallery, as Alcidor was singing, in the most exquisite style, the air "O Richard! O mon Roi!" And when he finished the beautiful song in the second act of the opera, "*Un rêve si doux!*" the public enthusiasm could no longer be restrained. The house shook with thunders of applause. Even Robespierre's features were, for the moment, lit up with an agreeable smile, as, leaning toward Danton, he whispered—"Citizen! If all the proscribed had such a voice, there would be little work for the guillotine."

"And wherefore?" answered Danton, that sanguinary revolutionist, as with his small eyes he looked fixedly, with a piercing glance, at the singer.

"Because," whispered Robespierre, "the people would never assent if it were proposed to doom so splendid a throat to anything else but singing. Only look, I pray you, at our friend the fisherwoman, up there in the gallery; she is quite mad with enthusiasm."

At this moment another storm of applause burst forth, as the singer, in compliance with the wish of the audience, repeated the air, and when *King Richard*, in a song in reply, should have answered *Blondel*, pit and gallery loudly applauded, and drowned both the singer's voice and his song.

The favorite seemed neither to notice the enthusiasm of the audience nor the smile of satisfaction on the countenance of the terrible Robespierre. His eyes were steadily fixed upon one of the boxes in the first tier, in which sat the beautiful and noble widow, the Marquise d'Anville. Vainly he sought to catch the glance of the Marquise: she was so deeply engaged in conversation with a gentleman who was sitting near her in the box that she seemed to be totally unconscious of the singer. But his ardent gaze at length aroused her; she seemed to recollect herself, and, leaning forward over the front of the box, she waved toward him her handkerchief and fan; while he, quite beside himself, stretched out both his arms toward her. The audience knew very well that the Marquise was Alcidor's beloved; that he, like the chivalrous knights of old, devoted his love, voice, yea, life to her; and they admired and honored the lady to whom Alcidor so frequently alluded in his rapturous song as his guardian angel. The applause was now, therefore, as much for the Marquise as for the singer.

"Curses on this Marquise!" Danton morosely whispered, "I do not like her; it seems to me that her neck is ready for the guillotine."

"Take care, citizen," said Robespierre, in an undertone, "that no one hears what you are saying; the people would be fearfully enraged if they heard you, for Alcidor is the pet of the people, and the Marquise is his beloved. Indeed, it is even said that the proud Marquise is about to become Alcidor's wife; that she will soon marry this darling of the people, and this is her protection. We dare not oppose the people, and the people love Alcidor far more (I verily believe) than they do either you or I, Citizen-General!"

The next morning Alcidor was reclining on a couch, feeling exhausted with the past evening's excitement, arrayed in a gorgeous silk dressing-gown, and with his feet thrust carelessly into a pair of Turkish slippers.

There was an air of agreeable confusion about the room. On a tamborine was the ermine mantle in which the singer had appeared on the previous evening. On a chair lay, carelessly huddled together, a Spanish dress and an elegant gipsy costume. On a small table were a guitar and a dagger; while on the piano, where lay the open music-book, stood bottles and champagne-glasses. Alcidor cast a quick glance round upon this elegant disorder; and then, with an ironical smile, leant his head back on the soft cushions of the couch, and sank into a pleasant reverie.

A slight rustling at the door aroused him, and the next minute a sweet voice, in a soft musical tone, asked, "May I come in?" Alcidor started up, his countenance radiant with delight. He hastened to the door, opened it, and the Marquise entered. The singer stood speechless with astonishment and joy at this unexpected visit; but the Marquise, who did not seem to remark his embarrassment, hastily bolted the door, inquiring at the same time, very earnestly, "Can any one hear us?"

"No one—no one," he replied, scarcely able to command his voice from emotion; and, falling down on his knees, he exclaimed, "O Cecilia! you come to me; you deign to honor this wretched apartment with your noble presence! Thanks, ten thousand thanks, my titular genius, my guardian angel, my beloved!"

"Not so—not so!" said the Marquise, in an anxious tone of voice. "Stand up, and listen to me, I beseech you. Some time since I gave into your custody a small box, of which you kindly promised to take care for me; may I now ask you to return it to me?"

Silently Alcidor went to his bureau to search for the box. The Marquise watched him breathlessly as he sought for the box among books, notes and letters; and when he had found it, and offered it to her, she could not repress a loud, joyful scream. Quickly she pressed a spring; the lid flew open, and glittering, costly jewels were exposed to view.

"Look, Alcidor," said the Marquise, excitedly; "this is all the property I possess, and you have carefully preserved it for me."

Alcidor bowed low and kissed her outstretched hands. "O Cecilia!" exclaimed he, "what do I care for dazzling jewels, costly and valuable though they are? Your eyes are my precious jewels, and your love my costly treasure. Say you still love me?" he urgently asked, and looked imploringly at her.

The Marquise trembled, but was silent.

"Oh! say you still love me!" besought Alcidor. "Speak to me, I beseech you: you are the happiness and joy of my life!"

The Marquise turned pale, and her eyes filled with tears. Suddenly, as if yielding to a sudden determination, she flung herself down at his feet: and, raising her beautiful arms, she sobbed forth—"O, Alcidor! forgive me: I have deceived you!"

The singer drew back a few paces, and exclaimed, breathlessly, "You no longer love me!"

"Forgive me!" again entreated the Marquise. "Oh! do not look at me like that: I cannot endure it. Spurn me; kill me: but do not look at me again like that."

By this time Alcidor had recovered his self-command. Stretching out his hand toward the Marquise, he cried—"Stand up, Madame! That is no true position for you!"

But the Marquise replied, "I will not quit this lowly position until you say you forgive me. Listen to me patiently a moment. You remember the cruel outrages of the 10th of August. I saw my father and mother slaughtered by the barbarous men whom you call the Protectors of France. They dragged them out of their prison, and forced me to be a witness, Alcidor, of their death by the guillotine. They then thrust me back again into my prison—mad, senseless—to bring me forth to be 'guillotined' some other day. But that night I was set free. Count Roger obtained my pardon from Robespierre. I had disdained his love; but he saved my life, and out of gratitude I resolved to devote my life to him."

Alcidor turned pale; as she went on speaking he covered his face with his hands. His low sobs alarmed the Marquise, and the tears even started into her eyes. However, soon she continued:

"I secretly became his wife; I could not love him, but I could only thus recompense him for saving me."

"And wherefore did you marry him thus secretly?" said Alcidor, reproachfully.

"In order to prevent suspicion. Apparently he rescued me from the selfish motive of obtaining possession of my estate, which he could only obtain by my marrying him. After our marriage, when the Count had incurred Danton's hatred, the marriage was still kept a secret, in order that I might not be included in the Count's ruin."

"Rise—rise, I implore you!" said Alcidor, endeavoring to raise the Marquise. "I forgive you all—everything;—only leave me now, this moment."

The Marquise followed him to the couch, on which Alcidor had again flung himself, and, seating herself by his side, she continued—"Danton still remorsely pursues my husband with his hatred; and only Robespierre, as yet, saves him from the guillotine. Will you aid me?"

"Oh!" said Alcidor, trembling with agitation and anger, "now I understand the whole matter. They have played with my feelings:" he went on, as if talking to himself aloud—"they have let me think that my feelings were reciprocated; they have openly suffered it to be understood that it was so. And now it appears that all this has been done and allowed only because they knew I was a favorite of the people, and that the beloved of the singer Alcidor would thus be perfectly safe, spite of her aristocratic rank, from the people's wrath. Now it appears that in their hearts they were laughing at the conceited fop, who could be so vain as to flatter himself that he had won the love of the highborn Marquise. That was not noble, Madame," he said, suddenly turning his head toward her: "you may despise my love, but you dare not play with it."

"Alcidor!" whispered the Marquise, "time passes! My own life and my husband's are at stake. Danton has put the Count's name on the list of the proscribed, and very soon my name will be added also. My estate is confiscated; these jewels, which, with a sorrowful foreboding, I intrusted to your charge, are now my only property. With them I must flee into Germany. My carriage is at the door. We must separate."

"Separate! Must I, indeed, lose you?" sorrowfully exclaimed the singer. "Cecilia, will you kill me?"

She trembled; she took his hand, and murmured—"Alcidor, be strong, that I may also become so! Be a man, and teach me to be what I ought!"

"Well, be it so," said Alcidor, energetically, "since your safety depends upon it!" "Why do you not go?" he exclaimed, after a moment, in a most bitter tone of voice.

"Oh! surely I am not deceived in you?" cried the Marquise, clasping his hand. "Alcidor! I beseech you, remember I gave my hand to the Count, as my protector and deliverer, before I ever saw you; and that since the time we met my life has been one series of tortures. Do not answer! do not speak! let me finish!"

"See!" she continued, leading him to the window: "there is my carriage. There sits the Count (disguised as a servant,) beside the valet. Mon Dieu! how the people are already crowding round the carriage, in the horrible anticipation of another victim. Alcidor! you alone can and must save both myself and my husband."

"Come, then," said he, resolutely. "Come; if my heart breaks, I will save you both."

As he spoke he led her down the staircase to the hall door. Already an immense crowd had surrounded the carriage; women, with disheveled hair and in tattered rags; men, with murderous countenances and in blood-stained garments, shouting madly to each other: "Wherefore this traveling carriage? They are fleeing from justice, from the wrath of the people! We will not permit it! No one shall quit the city!"

"Unharness the horses!" cried a man. "Pull the servant from the box!" screamed a vixenish woman. With horrible howls the maddened crowd were proceeding to act upon these orders. At this moment, Alcidor, who until now remained speechless by the side of the Marquise, stepped courageously forward. Springing into the carriage, he jumped upon the seat, so as to obtain a position in which every one could see him.

"What are you doing, my friends?" he called out in a loud voice. "Do you not know me? Am not I one of you? How, then, can you be so cruel as to prevent my beloved from setting forth on her journey to her country house?"

At the sound of the favorite's voice the countenances of the murderous crowd brightened.

"That is Alcidor, our singer!" they whispered to each other. They smiled on the singer; and then they became suddenly still and quiet.

Alcidor, taking advantage of the impression he had made, quitted the carriage, and, handing in the Marquise, he stepped up on a high stone, and, following the inspiration of the moment, he commenced the song, "Un rêve si doux!"

The crowd, which had again begun to murmur when the Marquise mounted into the carriage, became again, as if by magic, suddenly silent. They pressed nearer and nearer to the singer, who had never so sang this song before.

His pangs, his doubts, his grievances—his whole soul—breathed forth in the tones of his marvelous, unrivaled voice. The stream of song gushed forth from his breast like the soft sighing of the zephyr; and as he sung and sung, his face brightened, every tone seemed to be instinct with life and meaning.

The throng of people stood silently enraptured. It mattered not to them, now, that the carriage began slowly to move; they willingly opened a passage to allow it to pass. Every look was fixed on Alcidor. They even exclaimed, as the carriage rolled away: "Not so loud—not so loud; Alcidor is singing!" fearing lest they might lose one word or note of the beautiful song. Yes, this same crowd, which had been so ferociously thirsting for human blood, was now, even as a tamed lion beneath the power of its keeper, kept tranquil by the spell of the singer's voice. His song swelled up louder and louder, and his voice, trembling now as if from sorrow, and presently as if from rapture, made the hearts of all his hearers vibrate, and called forth low murmurs of applause. Gradually his voice grew feebler, and as the sound of the carriage wheels died away, it suddenly ceased. He stepped down from the high stone on which he had been standing, and covering his face with his hands, retreated into his house. The people dispersed with shouts, and far into the night were to be heard in the streets the words of the song, "Un rêve si doux!"

* * * * *

The salons of the Louvre were brilliantly illuminated, and an elegantly-dressed company were promenading them. It was the birthday of the Empress, and Napoleon had commanded that a splendid ball should be given. In a small boudoir, at the end of the grand suite of reception rooms, Napoleon, with Josephine by his side, was sitting beneath a canopy; the chamberlains and Generals standing by the folding doors. Napoleon apparently was in earnest conversation with two gentlemen standing near him. "Vraiment," said he, suddenly, and his dark eye glanced round the apartment like a flash of lightning, I shall be very angry with you, Talma; I came to Paris to repose, and you prevent me having any."

"He who can look upon our Scipio without deep thrilling emotion, must either be a god or a blockhead! It is true, Sire," answered Talma.

Napoleon's face grew black as night; he loooked at Talma, and said sharply, "An '*artiste*' should not flatter! Do you not remember the old song, 'La flatterie est une calomnie, une poltroonerie; ah ça! ah ça! entendez moi?'—"Ah!" the Emperor suddenly added, turning to the other gentleman; "cannot you sing that song, Alcidor, that you have just quoted? It would sound well from your lips. But, stay, that reminds me. People complain that you are capricious, Alcidor. How is it that you will never sing, as I am informed, 'Blondel's Song?' I am told you sung it in Robespierre's time. How is it that you refuse to sing 'Un rêve si doux' now?"

Alcidor replied, with a trembling voice: "Sire, I cannot sing that song; it is so closely bound up with painful recollections that I should break down with emotion if I attempted to sing it."

The Emperor impatiently shook his head, and said, harshly: "Be a man, Alcidor!"

"I have vowed most solemnly," replied Alcidor, "never again to sing that song Sire, unless at my dying hour, or——"

Alcidor started; he trembled; he pressed his lips firmly together, and looked fixedly in the distance, as if he saw an apparition.

The Empror's glance also, at the same moment, had wandered through the folding doors into the quickly-filling saloons, and, with a triumphant smile, he exclaimed, turning towards the Empress: "Come, Josephine, let us welcome our guests."

All eyes followed the Imperial couple as they slowly wended their way through the salons. As to Alcidor, though no one noticed it, he stood for some time immovable as a statue, murmuring to himself—"It must have been her! I cannot have been mistaken. I must, at least, know whether she has forgotten the past!"

So murmuring, he quitted the room, and mingled with the guests.

The Emperor was standing conversing with a lady attired in the deepest mourning, whose beautifully expressive countenance bore traces of the deepest melancholy.

"Ah, Countess," said he, in the course of the friendly conversation, "so you returned to Paris only yesterday? Now, will you tell me something of the last moments of Count Roger; how did he die?"

"Praying for his Emperor," said the beautiful Marquise d'Anville, "the deliverer of France."

"The prayer of a dying man," replied Napoleon, "has wonderful power to ——. But, stop! What is that? Is it not Alcidor's voice? Why, he is singing that song, 'Un rêve si doux!' And, Countess, what is the matter with you? You turn pale—you tremble."

"Permit me, Sire, to withdraw," implored the Countess, faintly. "I am taken suddenly ill."

"I have an idea that there must be some connection between your sudden illness and Alcidor's refusal just now to sing," said the Emperor. "Follow me Countess," he added, hastily.

Trembling, and scarcely able to breathe, the Countess followed the Emperor into the salon in which Alcidor was seated at the harpsichord, singing. Having his back to them he did not observe their entrance. Napoleon, taking the Countess by the hand, stepped up close behind Alcidor, and with a wave of his hand motioned all the listeners back.

When every one had quitted the apartment, he laughingly said, leaning over Alcidor's shoulder, "You did not finish one sentence earlier in the evening. That song you are now singing you said you would sing again only at your dying hour, or——"

Alcidor turned quickly round, the tears glistening in his eyes. His glance met that of the trembling yet unhappy Countess; and he quite forgot to reply to the Emperor.

Napoleon laughed, "Your unhappy love has been related to me, Alcidor; so that I can easily read the language of your eyes." "Countess," continued he, "I hope you will no longer suffer this true knight to remain silent, and go on singing 'Un rêve si doux!' but that you will make the dream a reality. To-morrow you must sing 'Blondel's Song,' Alcidor."

With a gracious shake of the hand the Emperor quitted the room, and the lovers were alone.

THE "TIN TRUMPET" AND "REJECTED ADDRESSES."—The Table Talker in the last *Once a Week* says: "That wise and witty volume, the *Tin Trumpet*, copies of which had become scarce, has just been reprinted in a half-crown volume, in which the authorship 'is now for the first time acknowledged, by the permission of the family.' The catalogue makers have always debited the late Mr. THACKERAY with being the writer of this clever and amusing little work; but they will have to correct their error, for the author, we are now told, was 'HORACE SMITH, author of *Rejected Addresses*, &c.' It would be more correct to call him 'one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*'—that luckiest of all lucky literary hits, whose composition occupied six weeks of the two brothers' time—was refused by Mr. MURRAY for the modest offer of twenty pounds—a refusal which subsequently cost him dear—and, when published, at once took the town by storm; and now, at more than half a century later, maintains its foremost position as an unsurpassed volume of burlesque verse. THACKERAY's *Novels by Eminent Hands* are equally good in the way of prose; but, with all his facility and adroitness in light poetry, he could scarcely have risen to the well-sustained sublimity of caricature reached by the brothers SMITH in the *Rejected Addresses*. The work and the honors in this volume are pretty equally divided between the two brothers. The best imitations by HORACE are those attributed to SCOTT, MOORE, BYRON, 'hoarse' FITZGERALD, DR. JOHNSON and MONK LEWIS. In the first of these imitations are two words which I have always considered a blemish—these two words are 'slim knee.' Now, *slim* is the very last epithet that would be applied to the knee; but the introduction of these two words has been explained to me in this way: It was the age for betting, and some one had bet HORACE SMITH that he could not write a poem in which the word 'chimney' should be introduced and rhymed to in an intelligent way. HORACE SMITH accepted the wager, and won it when he produced the parody on SCOTT, in the *Rejected Addresses*. He wrote rhymes that should live. His 'Address to the Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition' ought to find a place in every collection of the gems of English poetry."

THE ROPE-TYING TRICK.—I suppose that the dupes of the DAVENPORT brothers thought—and think now, if the conjurers are still performing—that the rope-tying trick is a novelty. No such thing. A century ago a Moravian missionary told of Greenland sorcerers who did it to perfection. One of them would put his head between his legs and his arms behind his back, and allow himself to be bound securely. Then the lamps were put out and the windows darkened, while, it was said, the angekok went to the spirit world. No one was to move or scratch his head during the performance, for fear the spiritual agencies should be disturbed. Presently there would be hideous noises, and after a while the messenger was shown, pale and excited, and unbound! The Shamans of Siberia are also adepts at this rope business. They sit down and are bound hand and foot, darkness is produced, and the spirits are invoked. Then are ghostly noises heard; bears growl, snakes hiss, raps are made, squirrels leap about the room. When quiet is restored, in walk the Shamans free and unfettered. Did the DAVENPORTS take a hint from either of these savages? And while we are on the spiritual tapis, may we ask where Mr. HOME graduated in furniture moving and air floating? Was it among the Buddhists, whose tiptop saints are said to be able to rise in the air without balloons? Or did he learn the secret of that Archbishop of Canterbury who was one day found skimming about beneath the ceiling of the cathedral, taking a spiritual airing? Once more, how about "planchette?" Do you know how the Chinese consult a god? Two of them hold a stick with its point in a dish of sand set before the image; the deity is invoked and the stick wriggles, the scrawl it makes being interpreted somehow or other as an answer to the question asked. It is no use sending planchettes to the Celestials.—*Fugitive Notes in Cassell's Magazine.*

CHILD WORSHIP.

The worship of children the *Spectator* regards as the growing evil of the day; that it is increasing with alarming rapidity, and ought at once to be stopped. It thinks the excessive elaboration of the toys, books, pictures and literature produced specially for children as all wrong, and proceeds to give its opinion as follows:

"We know very well all about 'the fresh young soul' and the 'child-heart,' and that sort of thing. It is that sort of thing which has seriously injured the children of this generation. When artlessness gets to know its power, it is very near to art. Children are too much consulted in our generation. Their pleasures are far too numerous and elaborate. A stern and healthy frugality, not to say asceticism, in relation to providing children with the means of enjoyment, and in ministering to their amusement, is the truest kindness to children. They are as incapable of valuing the high development and elaborate, Asiatic luxury of their modern playrooms and playthings, as a laboring man would be of appreciating the luxury of French cookery. Simplicity, and we may almost say monotony, are of the essence of a true child's amusements. The same stories and the same rude toys amuse more the twentieth time than they did the first, and more the two hundredth time that they did the twentieth. We have known a wooden doll with one arm give a vast deal more pleasure than a winking wax creature who runs on wheels and emits a sort of squeaking apology for the word 'mamma.' We don't believe a bit in the voluptuous era for children. A few nursery rhymes, a few good old fairy tales, a wooden donkey with paniers to take to bed, (this apparatus, being so specially unsuitable to bed, has a special charm for that purpose)—a box of bricks, a whip, and, in good time, a ball of string and a knife, are all the playthings a child needs, and quite enough if his invention is to have the least play. Load him with elaborate ingenuities, with pictures so good that you feel bound to explain their finer touches, with tales of character where all the fitnesses of nature and circumstance are carefully attended to, with ballads of humor a hundred times as fine and elaborate as he can take in, and you only overload him and leave no room for the elastic power of invention and imagination, which is the best of all amusements for him.

The best thing benevolent uncles and aunts can do, if they have been so injudicious as to buy much of the admirable children's literature of the present day for their nephews and nieces, is to keep it to themselves and try to enjoy it. If they can do so, they may be sure that, in the fitness of things, it is more suitable for them than the little ones. If they can't, it is a sign their minds need refreshing, and they should keep it till they can. *Good Words for the Young* and *Aunt Judy* are really capital magazines for the old; but for the young they are too luxurious, elaborate and refined. The brown bread of literature is, after all, more nourishing for children than all these fine fancies and all this delicate humor. A bare, rugged and almost grotesque simplicity of material is, we are disposed to maintain, the best possible food for ninety-nine children out of a hundred. If you tell them a fairy story, tell them one genuinely marvelous, capricious in its details, and wholly devoid of allegory. If you tell them a moral tale, put the moral in the nakedest possible form before them; make your good boy very good, your naughty boy very naughty; your reward very plain, your punishment very clear—and above all, avoid the *finesse* and complexity of real life. They will come to all that in time. Let them see the outlines and the opposites, before they begin to understand the shading and the mixture of colors. For our own parts, besides the grudge we openly profess to the children of this generation for monopolizing so many more of the good things of this world than they are able to enjoy, we sincerely believe that they would be happier on the plain food and limited enjoyments which alone were at the command of the last generation. Will the children of to-day ever feel toward the elaborate and, we admit, admirable, work produced for their amusement, half the yearnings of tender remembrance which we lavish on the wooden moral tales, grotesque as gargoyles, which we so eagerly consumed in our childish days? What child will ever turn to Mr. KINGSLEY'S *Water Babies*, or even Mr. RUSKIN'S delightful little tale of *The Black Brothers*, or to any of the many masterpieces of modern art intended for children's amusement, with the sigh of mingled merriment and reverence with which the mediævals of to-day turn to the little plays and stories in *Evenings at Home*; for example, the magniloquent patriotism of 'Alfred, a Drama,' or the irritating antithesis between 'Eyes' and 'No Eyes' (where every decent child heartily sympathizes with 'No Eyes' and hates 'Eyes,') or the awful and ghastly warning against instructive persons which used to be furnished by the conversations between 'Tutor, George, and Harry' on 'leguminous plants' and other sticky or earthy subjects? We have often been gravely inclined to attribute the falling off in patriotism and public interest in the young people of this generation to the absence from their modern literature of such very plain and didactic lessons as King Alfred's eloquent though arbitrarily timed resolve, after he has embraced his 'brave Ella,' 'never to sheathe my sword against these robbers,'

'Till dove-like peace return to England's shore,
And war and slaughter vex the land no more.'

Nowadays that sort of thing is left out of children's books as unsuitable to their age, which of course it is,—but it was exactly the old-fashioned things in the old children's books which sowed the seeds of manlier thoughts. When will literature of pure and artistic taste ever produce a book to which the childish reader will look back in maturer years with as much odd enjoyment and gratitude as the present writer does to that great work, in three minute volumes, illustrated by BLAKE, called *Elements of Morality*, which was translated from a priggish German author in order to teach English parents how to educate their children into priggishness,—an object in which it gloriously failed, serving, indeed, to unteach priggishness by the splendid grotesqueness of the warning it held forth? We are convinced that children learned more by the old, plain didacticism, both when they sympathized with it and when they could not refrain from ridiculing it, than they do by the higher art of modern times. Who has ever had so good a lesson against the Paleyan moral system in later life as he had in reading as a child such a dialogue as this in *Elements of Morality*: '*Curate*—What is the matter with my little guest? *Charles*—Nothing at all. *Curate*—Something must ail you, or you would not cry. *Charles*—Ah, if I were with my dear father and mother! *Curate*—You now feel, my child, sorrow, or a violent and uneasy desire to see some absent person whom you love. I do not blame you for it; no one ought to be so dear to a good child as his parents, and he should feel a little uneasy when he is parted from them. But, my dear child, if you will live contented, you must learn to moderate this as well as fear and joy, or you will miss many pleasures. Do you think you can bring them here by your longing and crying? Certainly not; you know it is impossible. Of what use, then, is this desire which makes you so very uncomfortable?' That sort of naked teaching makes a far more educating impression on children—though it educates them in a direction often precisely opposite to that intended—than the high art of modern days, in which both the bitters and the sweets are too finely mixed to be easily discriminated and apprehended by children. We suspect there is a great deal to be said for the naked and grotesque absolutism of the didactic morality in the Old World children's tales. It did at least produce a definite impression either of attraction or repulsion. Life in its complex, unanalyzed form is too rich a thing to educate children as clearly.

On the whole, we think our grudge against the excessive culture of modern children is really justifiable on rational grounds as well as on that of private pique. A hardier and austerer fare, as regards pleasure, would keep up a healthier appetite for pleasure. A solider and plainer teaching as regards morality, even if it were grotesquely false at times, would keep up the independent action of children's consciences and affections. The era of elaborate sugar-plums and high art for children is certainly not one that produces the most vigorous and eager minds. The worship of children is throwing us all into the shade. Let us put them down for the future. It will do both us and them good."

HANDS.

Jeweled hands, so soft and white
Dimpling round the coins of gold,
Holding friendship's clasp so slight
That the pressure soon grows cold.

Busy hands that ceaseless toil,
Feeling ne'er a love-caress,
Shrinking not from labor's soil
With a pretty daintiness.

Weary hands, that trembling droop
Only to be raised again,
While the aching head must stoop
With a prayer for ease from pain.

Quiet hands, that calmly lie
Folded in a lengthened rest,
Catching not the hours that fly
Ere the sun sinks in the west.

Idle hands, ye feebly hold
Silken clues to plaisance fair!
Busy hands, ye search full bold
In work's conquered lion's lair.

Quiet hands, a rare repose
Chains ye with its perfect spell;
Ye have touched a thousand woes
Olive boughs to grasp as well.

FUNNY STORIES ABOUT TEXTS.—A certain Dr. BULL, having preached a very tedious sermon from the text, "Remember Lot's wife!" and having, after a brief interval, revisited the church and given out the same text, a sturdy farmer cried out, "Haven't forgot her since you were here last time." This text is painted over the inside of the chief door at St. Peter's Church, Droitwich; but some of the people, overlooking the lesson intended to be conveyed in the solemn injunction, have imagined that the text was selected to convey a delicate compliment to the salt trade of their town. The custom of twice repeating the text would appear to have sometimes led the hearers into error. For example, it is said that a sailor who had strolled into Portlock Church, Somersetshire, and heard the clergyman give out as his text the words, "Wilt thou go with me to Ramoth Gilead to battle?" and then repeat them, looking round on the congregation as he did so, jumped up and indignantly exclaimed, "What! do none of you land-lubbers answer the gentleman? for my part, if no one else will go with him, I'll go myself with all my heart." To this nautical story there is a companion "Joe" from the stores of military anecdote, which narrates, that when Dr. BEADON, Rector of Eltham, in Kent, had solemnly repeated his text, "Who art thou?" and then paused; a stranger who was present and who had caught the speaker's eye, rose up and politely replied, "I am an officer in the Sixteenth Regiment of foot, at present stationed here with a recruiting party; and, having brought my wife and daughters with me, I am desirous to become acquainted with the neighboring clergy and gentry."

Texts have sometimes been really used as the verbal vehicles for puns. Such was the text of him, who, preaching before JAMES the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, gave out from the pulpit the verse, "James the First and Sixth: 'Nothing wavering.'" SYDNEY SMITH preached before a corps of green-coated riflemen from the text, "I see men as trees walking;" and when he preached in Edinburg before a congregation chiefly composed of women, he particularized the absence of the men by the stress that he laid on a word in the text, "Oh that *man* would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness." The text of another preacher before a congregation of fashionably-dressed ladies, was, "There appeared a wonder in heaven! a woman!" The text of a Fellow of a Cambridge college, who had to preach at St. Mary's, and was deeply in debt to the tradesmen of the town, was, "Have patience with me, and I will pay you all;" but in his sermon he told them that the theme was such a large one, that he could only instruct them at the present on the subject of patience, and he must defer that of the payment until a more favorable opportunity. BENTLEY'S text, at St. Mary's, after he had been shut-out of college by the Fellows of Trinity, was, "By the help of my God I will climb over the wall."—*Once a Week.*

A ROSEBUD'S POWER.—It is as true an incident in my history as it may be a strange statement in his ears, that once upon a time, some nine or ten Summers since, I was driven out of London by a Rose! And thus it came to pass: Early in June, that period of the year which tries, I think, more than any other, the patience of the Rosarian waiting in his garden like some lover for his Maud, and vexing his fond heart with idle fears, I was glad to have a valid excuse for spending a few days in town. To town I went, transacted my business, saw the pictures, heard an opera, wept my annual tear at a tragedy, (whereupon a swell in the contiguous stall looked at me as though I were going to drown him,) roared at BUCKSTONE, rode in the Park, met old friends—and I was beginning to think that life in the country was not so very much "more sweet than that of painted pomp," when, engaged to a dinner party, on the third day of my visit, and to enliven my scenery, I bought a Rose. Only a common Rose, one from a hundred which a ragged girl was hawking in the streets, and which the swell I spoke of would have considered offal—a Moss Rosebud, with a bit of fern attached. Only a twopenny Rose; but as I had carried it in my coat, and gazed on it, and specially when, waking next morning, I saw it in my water jug—saw it as I lay in my dingy bedroom, and heard the distant roar of Piccadilly instead of the thrush's song—saw it, and thought of my own Roses—it seemed as though they had sent to me a messenger, whom they knew I loved, to bid me "come home." Then I thought of our dinner party overnight, and how my neighbor thereat, a young gentleman who had nearly finished a fine fortune and a strong constitution, had spoken to me of a mutual friend, one of the best and cheeriest fellows alive, as "an awful duffer," "moped to death," "buried alive in some dreadful hole," (dreadful hole being a charming place in the country,) because he has no taste for stealing or being robbed at races, can't see the wit of swearing, and has an insuperable partiality for his own wife. And I arose, reflecting; and though I had taken my lodgings and arranged my plans for three more days in London, I went home that morning, with the Rosebud in my coat. —*A Book About Roses, by L. S. Reynolds Hall, London.*

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—During the Winter of 1828 or 1829, while on a visit to his aunt, the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE of Baden, LOUIS NAPOLEON was walking along the banks of the Rhine with his two cousins, the Princesses JOSEPHINE and MARIE of Baden, accompanied by several persons of the Grand Ducal Court. The conversation turned on the French gallantry of the olden times. The Princess MARIE, in her piquant and original style, lauded the days of chivalry. She extolled above measure the devotion of the gallants whose device was *Dieu, mon roi, et ma dame*, "God, my king, and my lady fair," and who faithfully carried it out through all sorts of perils and sacrifices. With this picture of by-gone virtues she contrasted the vices and the selfishness of modern times.

LOUIS NAPOLEON took up the debate with the warmth and spirit natural to his age. He maintained that, in respect to courage and gallantry, the French had not degenerated a whit; and that they still were ready to do for their ladies whatever their forefathers had done, adding that "in all times devotion had never been wanting to women who deserved and were worthy to inspire it."

At that moment they arrived at the spot where the Necker makes its junction with the Rhine, fighting hard to force its way into the giant river. In Winter the scene is most picturesque, offering the aspect of a stormy sea, and was, in fact, the object of the walk. As they lingered on the causeway dyke which skirts the Necker, a gust of wind carried off a flower from the Princess MARIE's hair, and blew it into the rushing waters.

"Look there!" said the thoughtless girl, with a laugh, and pointing to the flower hurried away by the current. "That would have been an excellent opportunity for a cavalier of the olden time."

"Aha, cousin!" exclaimed LOUIS NAPOLEON. "That's a challenge. Very well; I accept it;" and immediately plunged, dressed as he was, into the rapid stream.

We can conceive the flutter and the fright of the Grand Duchess, the court ladies, and all the rest. It was a terrible breach of etiquette to make such a sensational scene. The Princess MARIE loudly bewailed her folly; the others screamed, shouted for help, or uttered feminine cries of despair. With some, there was a demand for smelling salts and aromatic vinegar. None jumped into the water to pull him out.

Meanwhile, the Prince swam bravely, struggling with the violence of the waves. Those who have felt the current of the Rhine know what sort of swimming it is. He disappeared and reappeared, and then disappeared and reappeared again. Finally reaching the bank safe and sound, but shivering, with the flower of mischief in his hand, "Here it is; take it, cousin," he said. "But for Heaven's sake," he continued, laughing, and pointing to his dripping garments, "never more talk to me about your cavaliers of the olden time."—*London Society for November.*

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

From All the Year Round.

A recent trial for witchcraft—or, at least, fraudulent fortune-telling—suggests the unpleasant reflection that the belief in witches still exists to a very considerable extent in England. We do not, it is true, hear of it much in the busy towns; because there is not so much gossiping rumor in them as in country places, and because the people, with all their shortcomings, are a little less ignorant. Nevertheless, the ignorance still displayed in the nineteenth century may well occasion surprise, and suggest inquiries concerning that said schoolmaster who is declared to be "abroad." In London, the credulity is chiefly among servant girls, who give their sixpences to fortune-tellers for information on certain important questions about "dark men," "fair men," and the like. The line of division between fortune-telling and witchcraft being a very slight one, we need not be surprised that the credulous often step over this boundary, and commit themselves to the most gross and absurd impositions.

In a case tried at Stafford in 1823, one SARAH ROXBOROUGH was charged with the following piece of roguery: She announced to a tradesman's wife at Hanley that she could "rule the planets, restore stolen goods and get in bad debts." On one particular day the wise woman appeared at the tradesman's house, and began her professional incantations. She desired the wife to have a fire kindled in an upper room; to obtain from her husband twenty-five £1 notes, or five £5 notes; to place the notes in her bosom, and to let them remain there till 9 o'clock in the evening. The credulous wife did as she was directed. The woman ROXBOROUGH came again later in the day, went up stairs, and sent the wife down for some pins and some of her husband's hair. She then asked for the notes, saying she could not get on without them. The wife hesitated a little, but at length gave them. SARAH, after putting a little of the husband's hair into each note, and folding them up, made a small bundle of them, which she put on a chair. The wife, having some misgivings, wanted the notes returned; but the deceiver declared that the charm would fail unless the notes remained a few minutes in the chair. SARAH then told her silly dupe to stand in the middle of the room, throw pins into the fire, and watch till they were consumed. While this was doing, the knavish woman watched for an opportunity to take up the roll of notes, and deposit in its place a small paper parcel of similar size and appearance. This, however, was not so adroitly done as to escape the notice of the wife; suspicion was aroused, the husband was called up stairs, the impostor was searched, given into custody, tried, and imprisoned. The cheat was of the most vulgar kind, but it sufficed to show the intense credulity of the person duped.

No longer ago than 1857, a trial at the Stafford Assizes exhibited a farmer and his wife in such a light as would appear almost incredible, were it not that the narrative came from their own lips. The farmer, THOMAS CHARLESWORTH, lived at Rugby. He married in 1856, against his mother's wish; she quitted his roof, and gave him a mysterious caution not to make cheese, as it would be sure to crumble to pieces. This warning seemed to imply that the young wife would bewitch the dairy; but the farmer's evidence did not tend to show what he himself believed in this matter. Very shortly, everything seemed to go wrong; the cheese would not turn out properly; the farmer, his wife and one dairymaid all became unwell. In this predicament he sought the advice of a neighboring tollgate keeper, who suggested that he should apply to a "wise man," named JAMES TUNNICLIFF. The farmer and his wife started off, visited the wise man, told their story, and obtained a promise that he would come to the farm on the following day. He did come. His report startled the poor farmer. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLESWORTH, the maid, all the horses, all the cows, the farm and the cheese vat were pronounced to be bewitched. A regular tariff was named for the disenchantment—five shillings for each human being, five shillings for each horse, three and sixpence each cow, five shillings for the cheese vat, &c.—until the poor dupe had paid as much as £7. No good result followed; the cheese was no better than before; and the inmates of the farm were (or fancied themseves to be) very much out of condition. They believed they heard at night strange noises, the bellowing of cattle and the howling of dogs. TUNNICLIFF now asserted that the commotion was due to the influence of CHARLESWORTH's mother over certain wizards living at Longton, Burton-on-Trent and Derby; and that to counteract this baneful influence a large outlay of money would be needed. The farmer gave him an additional sum of £30. Still, there was no improvement. And now occurred the strangest proof of deception on the one hand and credulity on the other. The farmer took the knave TUNNICLIFF into his house, and allowed him to live there eleven months! The rogue lived an easy life, and fed on the best that the farm afforded. Sometimes he would make crosses on all the doors with witch hazel; and sometimes he would burn blue lights to overcome the powers of the evil one. The farmer deposed in evidence, that one night he was taken ill; that he heard a sound like that of a carriage in the yard, and another like a rush of wind through a passage; that the house dog entered the room, followed by "the shape of another dog all on fire;" that after the farmer had said the Lord's Prayer, the fiery dog disappeared, but the house dog stayed, with his tongue hanging out and his paws hanging down. The mistress and the maid had both of them something to say concerning this fiery dog. After this extraordinary hallucination had continued nearly a year, even the obtuse mind of the farmer began to open to the possibility that the wise man had been making a dupe of him. He consulted a lawyer, and the lawyer collected evidence sufficient to bring upon TUNNICLIFF a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor, "for obtaining money under false pretences." But the evidence was not sufficient to show how far, or in what way, he had produced the appearances and the noises which had so much assisted to keep up the cheat.

The obstinate milk of a cow was the primary cause of this absurd exhibition of ignorance; and such an event has not unfrequently led to applications to fortune-tellers and wise men. Early in the present century there was a case in point, ludicrous in its commencement, but tragical at its close. A cow belonging to a tailor ceased to yield milk, and the tailor's wife believed that the animal was bewitched. She assembled twelve women at her house, and got them all to solemnly bless the cow; but still no milk came. She then applied to one MARY BUTTERS, a fortune-teller. This woman advised that the tailor and another man should go to the cow house, turn their waistcoats inside out, and stand by the head of the cow till the milk came. The two simpletons did as they were directed, and remained in the cow house many hours; but as the cow continued as dry as ever they returned to the house. Finding doors and windows closed, and observing a strange silence everywhere, they forced an entrance, and saw within the house the tailor's wife, her son, and an old woman, all lying dead, together with MARY BUTTERS in a very exhausted state. In this case there is reason to believe that the witch, or fortune-teller, was to a certain degree sincere in her witchery; she had shut herself up in the house with the three other persons, had closed every crevice, and put a pot on the fire containing pins, needles, crooked nails, a little milk, and (it is supposed) a little sulphur. The fumes had suffocated her wretched companions, and had nearly made an end of herself too.

An inquiry that came before the Bethnal-green Police Court, in 1856, exhibited the metropolis in nearly as unfavorable a light as the country districts. The wife of a coppersmith, suffering under illness and anxiety, was told by some of her neighbors that she had a "spell" upon her, and was recommended to go to a "wise woman" named SARAH McDONALD; seeing that a medical man had failed to cure her. The wise woman told her that "some person was doing her an injury," and that the remedy would be the burning of ten powders. The dupe purchased the powders, at sixpence each, of McDONALD, who threw them into the fire, where they "cracked, and burned, and blazed, and bounced." The wise woman muttered some words, which were supposed to be part of a charm or incantation. The silly wife repeated these visits seven or eight times, always unknown to her husband. It came out in the course of the investigation that the magic powder was only common salt; but, even then, the dupes (for the woman's daughter had also fallen into the snare) believed that the wise woman could "remove the spell" if she chose; indeed, the complaint before the magistrate was, not that she had done wrong, but that she would not do what she could. The credulity was rendered the more strange by the fact that the tradesman's wife belonged to a good family, moving in a circle of society where the witch theory is not usually countenanced.

In 1825 a curious proof was afforded of the popular belief in a "sink-or-swim" method of detecting a wizard. At Wickham Keith, in Suffolk, there dwelt one ISAAC STEBBING, a small, spare, elderly man; he was a huckster, or dealer in small cheap wares. Near him dwelt a thatcher, whose wife became more and more silly as she advanced in years; while another neighbor, a farmer, also showed signs of mental weakness. The gossips of the village, deeming it strange that there should be two silly persons among them, took refuge in the theory of witchcraft or necromancy, and sought about for some one who had done the mischief. The poor huckster was fixed upon. One cottager asserted that, while using the frying-pan one evening, ISAAC STEBBING was seen to dance up to the door. This, it seems, is one of the tests of wizard tactics; but STEBBING stoutly denied doing anything of the kind. Thereupon rose a charge that he had once called upon a neighbor with mackerel for sale at 4 o'clock in the morning, before the family were up—another proof of black magic; he admitted having called at the hour named, but only as a dealer, and denied all complicity with wizards. Not yet satisfied, the villagers ascertained from a cobbler that one day his wax would neither melt nor work properly, and that ISAAC STEBBING passed his door at the very instant when this occurred, a sure proof (in the cobbler's estimation) that the huckster had bewitched the wax. The villagers, having their minds preoccupied with the belief that STEBBING was a wizard, did not like to be baffled, and proposed that the sink-or-swim test should be applied. The poor fellow consented. There was a large pond called the Grunner, on Wickham-green, and around this pond, on a certain day, a strong muster of villagers assembled. Four men were appointed to walk into the water with ISAAC, and the parish constable attended to keep the peace. STEBBING, wearing only his coat and breeches, walked into the pond, attended by the four men; and when they had waded about breast high, they lifted him up, and laid him flat on his back on the surface of the water. Now it is known to bathers that when the lungs are moderately inflated, the human body weighs a little less than an equal bulk of water; and that a person can at such a time float on the surface, provided he keeps perfectly still. Whether the huckster was aware of this, is not recorded; but he *did* float—rather to the disappointment of the wizard-hunters. They called out, "Give him another!" and again did he remain so quiet as to float when placed on the surface of the water. Not yet satisfied, they cried out, "Try him again; dip him *under* the water!" and under he went, head down and heels up; but speedily recovering himself, he floated as before. The old man was more dead than alive when he had borne these repeated duckings for three-quarters of an hour, and he hoped that his neighbors would be satisfied with the result. But they were not; they wished their wizard theory to be justified, even if the poor fellow's life had been sacrificed as a consequence. It was gravely proposed that "another man of his age and size ought to be made to swim with him." What this meant we are not told; but they had probably begun to suspect the nature of his floating power. One TOM WILDEN, of Hacton Parish, was selected as the second man; and on the next following Saturday nearly all the inhabitants of both villages assembled around the pond. By this time, however, the clergyman and churchwardens had heard of the affair, and forbade the further prosecution of the monstrous ordeal.

Do the last two or three years afford any indication that these degrading displays of ignorance have vanished from among us? At Stratford-on-Avon, in October, 1867, a whole family were smitten with a belief (so astonishing as to be in itself almost unbelievable) that hideous headless men and women were in the habit of coming down the chimneys during the night, pinching the inmates of the house, making horrible noises, and even turning the people out of their beds. A theory sprung up in the family that they were all bewitched by a neighbor, JANE WARD, and that the shedding of some of JANE's blood would be necessary to the removal of the spell. The father forthwith gave poor JANE a gash in the cheek with a knife, whereupon the family obtained, as they declared, peaceful nights. But a trial at the Warwick Assizes taught the deluded man that his peculiar mode of getting rid of witches was not exactly in accordance with the laws of England.

Again, at Newbury, in Berks, in February, 1868—last year—one ISAAC RIVERS having lost his watch, applied to a "cunning woman," named MARIA GILES, to help him in his troubles. She received half-a-crown as payment for allowing him to look into a glass something like those used in bird-cages, in which he was to see the face of the man who had possession of the watch. The noodle fancied he "saw whiskers," but no face. A few days afterward he gave her nine shillings and sixpence wherewith to buy some "doctors' stuff," which was to assist in the search. A second time did he give her a similar sum of nine shillings and sixpence for a similar purpose, but he saw neither doctors' stuff nor watch. On the fourth occasion the simpleton gave her twenty-five shillings (unless the watch were a gold one he must have about paid its full value by this time) and he was bidden to remain indoors until at midnight MARIA should bring him the man who possessed the watch. The simplicity with which he afterward assured a magistrate that he did wait indoors, and that the people did not come with the watch, was something to marvel at.

At Cuckfield, in October, 1868, a married woman, being ill, applied to a "cunning man" to ascertain whether she was bewitched. A midnight meeting, a book of necromancy, a pair of tongs, some new pins, and a great deal of ceremonial ejaculation and jargon somehow failed either to bring the witch to light or to cure the illness.

In November, 1868, at Tunbridge Wells, a woman, jealous of her husband, applied to a fortune-teller to reveal whether there were grounds for her jealousy. A bargain was made, that, for one shilling to buy doctors' stuff, the fortune-teller should bewitch a certain other woman who was supposed to have led the husband astray, and should give her "excruciating pain." Somehow or other, the wife herself was in great pain that same night, and then indicted the fortune-teller for having bewitched the wrong person. At Maidstone Assizes the charge settled down into the more definite one of obtaining a shilling under false pretences.

Enough. Newspaper readers may remember still more recent instances of the same kind.

ECCENTRIC GENIUS.—CHARLES BAUDELAIRE, who has translated the novels of EDGAR POE for the benefit of French readers, is certainly one of the curiosities of contemporary literature, one of the most whimsical products of our political generation. His intellect, quaint and refined, but poor and sterile, blossomed into its *Fleurs de Mal* only by inoculating itself with several diseases, and nourishing itself on poisons. He was a sort of perverted Byron, broken loose from the rhetoric classes, and loudly proclaiming the holiness of revels, with appetite whetted for Sardanapalian debauchery. But he had not sufficiently taken into account the extreme delicacy of his health. Too many cigars, and too much brandy, some sleepless nights in which he had endeavored to outdo PAULUS, sufficed to ruin the stomach and make an incurable dyspeptic of the poet. In the mean time he felt it necessary to create for himself a name, a "Satanic name," calculated to make the *bourgeois* turn pale. To comply with the desires of an inexhaustible pride, he had at his disposal only mediocre talent, but he made up the difference by throwing in his honor. Not being strong enough to immolate other people to a ferocious vanity, he offered his own life for its rations. Unable to be illustrious, he resolved at length to conquer notoriety: unable to attain the glory of Victor Hugo, he would have rivaled Lacenaire if his nerves had not been too feeble; he would willingly have run the gauntlet of the *Cour d'assises*; to be looked down upon by forty centuries, he would not have disdained to mount a scaffold. Imitating the beggar, who earns a living by displaying his sous, he climbs on the stage, ratatoos on his drum, and exclaims, shaking his rattle: "Gentlemen and ladies, I have the honor to inform you that in my person you contemplate the most complete specimen of a scoundrel that exists. I am infamous and ignoble, the dirtiest kind of poltroon. Be kind enough to believe me; but I console myself for my own vileness, in despising yours, and by hating the human race."

Baudelaire passed all his life in calumniating himself, in lavishing the most villainous lies concerning his character, in the hope that being taken up by public scorn, he should pass as a terrible fiend. In spite of all, the unfortunate only obtained an ephemeral success of curiosity; people set him down as eccentric, and forgot all about him, and scarcely an idle tongue repeated the news when it was announced that he had died in a *maison de santé*.—*Contemporary French Literature in Putnam's Magazine.*

Nice Girls and their Dress.—There was a time which we have all heard of, though some of us may not remember, when young ladies of the age at which elaborate coiffures and costumes of Japanese tendencies are now considered necessities, wore obsolete things called "pinafores," and played with such obsolete things as hoops, and were supposed to be subjected to the comprehensive process of being "whipped and sent to bed" when they were not good. Who would dare to associate such play and such processes with juvenile girls of the present day? Times change and we change with them, some of us at least, and they must feel strange who are not one of the number. The old girls must astonish them not a little, but the young girls must astonish them a great deal. The change is pretty to look at; Watteau's and Boucher's pictures are pretty to look at, but the result is strange to regard in real life. There is a great deal more "taste," we are told, in these days than in other days. It may be so in a certain sense; but girls always looked pretty, and always made men fall in love with them—admiration is as old as the hills, and marriage by no means a new institution. So the same results were obtained without resort to the present process; and against the present process there is good ground for protesting, at least in its exaggerated form. *Modes*—I mean in the milliner sense of the term—change from time to time, but there are certain standards which must always prevail, and excesses of any kind should be avoided. Look at the consequences of inattention to this principle. You are madly in love with a girl who is conspicuously in the fashion. A few years hence and her portrait, so arrayed, becomes a caricature. Rowland or Gilray could not have made her more ridiculous than she appears to a differently educated eyesight; and even as depicted by Leech, in whose time there was very little eccentricity in dress, she is beginning to look strange. It is a mistake, you may depend upon it, to carry fashions into great extremes. In the East women wear the same style of dress that they wore thousands of years ago. Their fashions never change; yet they are as attractive as they ever were, and in the East women are as influential as in the West, however little their influence may be recognized and avowed. Our own countrywomen would hold the same place here that they do without being Girls of the Period, and it may be a great deal more, to judge by signs which promise to be in the ascendant. And by being Girls of the Period, and nothing more, they give an opportunity to gloomy women, whom nobody cares for, to go about lecturing and bothering about "women's rights," and assuming a superiority which is by no means to be taken for granted. There are just as clever girls as these in general society who would be *thought* just as clever if they would not make geese of themselves; but if they give themselves up to following, and never think of leading, and become slaves to the caricaturists, they must not be surprised if society accepts them at their own valuation and believes them to be no better than they seem.—*London Society.*

Self-Immolation in Japan.—After an interval of a few minutes of anxious suspense, Taki Zenzaburo, a stalwart man thirty-two years of age, with a noble air, walked into the hall attired in his dress of ceremony, with the peculiar hempen cloth wings which are worn on great occasions. He was accompanied by a *kaishaku* and three officers, who wore the *zimbaori* or war surcoat with gold-tissue facings. With the *kaishaku* on his left hand, Taki Zenzaburo advanced slowly toward the Japanese witnesses, and the two bowed before them, then drawing near to the foreigners they saluted us in the same way, perhaps even with more deference; in each case the salutation was ceremoniously returned. Slowly, and with great dignity, the condemned man mounted on to the raised floor, prostrated himself before the high altar twice, and seated himself on the felt carpet with his back to the high altar, the *kaishaku* crouching on his left-hand side. One of the three attendant officers then came forward bearing a stand of the kind used in temples for offerings, on which, wrapped in paper, lay the *wakizashi*, the short sword or dirk of the Japanese, nine inches and a half in length, with a point and an edge as sharp as a razor's. This he handed, prostrating himself, to the condemned man, who received it reverently, raising it to his head with both hands, and placed it in front of himself. After another profound obeisance, Taki Zenzaburo, in a voice which betrayed just so much emotion and hesitation as might be expected from a man who is making a painful confession, but with no sign of fear either in his face or manner, spoke as follows:

"I, and I alone, unwarrantably gave the order to fire on the foreigners at Kobe, and again as they tried to escape. For this crime I disembowel myself, and I beg you who are present to do me the honor of witnessing the act."

Bowing once more, the speaker allowed his upper garments to slip down to his girdle, and remained naked to the waist. Carefully, according to custom, he tucked his sleeves under his knees to prevent himself from falling backward, for a noble Japanese gentleman should die falling forward. Deliberately, with a steady hand, he took the dirk that lay before him; he looked at it wistfully, almost affectionately; for a moment he seemed to collect his thoughts for the last time, and then, stabbing himself deeply below the waist on the left-hand side, he drew it slowly across to the right side, and turning the dirk in the wound, gave a slight cut upwards. During this sickeningly painful operation he never moved a muscle of his face. When he drew out the dirk he leaned forward and stretched out his neck; an expression of pain for the first time crossed his face, but he uttered no sound. At that moment the *kaishaku*, who, still crouching by his side, had been keenly watching his every movement, sprang to his feet, poised his sword for a second in the air; there was a flash, a heavy, ugly thud, a crashing fall; with one blow the head had been severed from the body.

A dead silence followed, broken only by the hideous noise of the blood gushing out of the inert heap before us, which but a moment before had been a brave and chivalrous man. It was horrible. The *kaishaku* made a low bow, wiped his sword, and retired from the raised floor; and the stained dirk was solemnly borne away, a bloody proof of the execution. The two representatives of the Mikado then left their places, and crossing over to where the foreign witnesses sat, called us to witness that the sentence of death upon Taki Zenzaburo had been faithfully carried out. The ceremony being at an end, we left the temple.—*The Execution, by Hara-Kiru, in the Cornhill.*

Mines on the Line of the Pacific Railroad.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 8.

The predicted value of the Pacific Railroad as a means for the profitable development of mines of useful metals, is beginning to be realized. Our dispatches note that copper ore, from districts in Nevada contiguous to the Central Pacific, is to be forwarded by that road to Sacramento or San Francisco for reduction. It is known that there are very extensive lodes of rich copper ore in Nevada, which are more or less charged with silver. In many instances those lodes yield the red oxide of copper, which affords from fifty to eighty per cent. pure metal, procurable near the surface in large quantities. The railroad and low special freights make those deposits valuable, particularly since the silver they contain will raise the percentage of profit. Besides copper ore, there are large deposits of argentiferous galena adjacent to the railroad in Nevada, or accessible to it by good wagon roads. The forwarding of this to San Francisco, where there are lead smelting and manufacturing works, has commenced on a large scale. One lot of twenty tons is now on the way to this city from smelting works at White Pine. The ore is reduced there, and here it will be parted by the rapid and economical process which has been adopted at the works above mentioned, the silver going into bullion, the lead into pipe or shot, or into bars for the general trade. These facts serve to show how the railroad encourages mineral development and stimulates manufactures; yet they represent only the small beginnings of the great business which enterprise and intelligent investment may create.

A NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Needs of the Metropolis—The History of Columbia College—Why Should it not Become the University of New-York?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of a New-York university is one which is now daily working out for itself a practical solution. Will not those who have a right to shape it give it their attention? A university is an institution of letters which, holding the deposit of all past knowledge, first trains the youth committed to its charge to the perfection of mental and moral discipline, and then opens before them, with facilities for indefinite progress, the door of every science. Such is the ideal University, which, as we New-Yorkers know very well, we do not now possess. Nor does the country, for where plans for such an institution have been large, means, experience and learning have been wanting, and where these requisites have existed it has generally been combined with the timid policy which too often accompanies age. But though we have not at the present a university directing the intellectual life of the Metropolis, and influencing that of the country, there is no place in the United States where it could sooner spring into vigorous existence. The elements are all here, the life is here, here are the students young and old, the intellectual pabulum, and those wisely able to administer it. All that is needed is the prophet to construct out of our nearly dry bones a complete and consistent living body.

New-York has always felt that she wanted and deserved a university, and if the Kings of England did not treat us very wisely in other respects, one at least tried to do something for us in this. The royal charter of Kings, now Columbia College, after declaring that the object of the same is the "education of youth in the learned languages and liberal arts and sciences, and to encourage the said good design of promoting a liberal education, and to make the same as beneficial as may be, not only to the inhabitants of our said Province of New-York, but to all our colonies and territories in America," makes provision for the election of Fellows, Professors and Tutors, also Treasurer, Clerk and Steward, who are to exercise power and authority in said college "as fully and freely as any other of the like officers in any of our universities, or any of our colleges in that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England." This looks as if the King, or rather his advisors in the Province, wished the New-York college to rise as near as possible to the universities of the Old World. And no sooner was our independence achieved than the State Legislature took hold of Columbia, sick as it then was, having just come out of the hospital in which it had been, or to speak more correctly, which had been in it for the last seven years, and tried to make of it a State University. But as it had not money enough at the time properly to support a President, and consequently had gone three years without one, it was hardly to be expected that it would obey the legislative mandate to convert itself at once into a University, to consist of the four Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law, with seven Professors in the first, an indefinite number in the second, seven in the third, and three in the last. Hence very properly and wisely it soon fell back into its former arrangements under the Presidency of Dr. Johnson, son of its first President, with its two Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and three Professors in each.

Such was Columbia College for many years, save that year by year its Faculty of Arts was increased and strengthened—an institution in which New Yorkers may well take pride as they read over the honored and well-known names of her graduates.

Of late years, however, hankering, and that rightly, after the old university idea, Columbia has added to her curriculum a School of Law and a School of Mines. Both of these are doing well, and some may ask, What is this but your desired university? It would be if these schools had been the result of corporate growth under a university system; but, as it is, they are nothing but beautiful excrescences, hanging to their parent but, as may be said, by the eyelids; one almost dependent for its very existence on a single life; the other ready to kick itself loose on the first convenient occasion. And of the School of Medicine President Barnard, in his last annual report, uses this significant language: "It would seem to be desirable that the connection of the College with this school should be somewhat more intimate than it is, or that it should cease." Each of these schools are flourishing. The School of Medicine reports 309 students; the School of Law, 204; the School of Mines, 93; while the poor School of Arts, the supposed mother and feeder of all, reports but 147. One hundred for six hundred. This tells the whole tale. And if the honorable Governors of Columbia are not sufficiently advanced to do that soon they will find themselves and the institutions over which they preside put back before long into a preparatory department. Columbia, at the present moment, reminds one of a grand old century plant, which time out of mind having crowned the centre of its garden domain and twitted by its floral neighbors for want of progress, determines to show what it can do. It puts forth its strength and flowers. And as the stem shoots upward, a wonder to behold, the roots are stimulated to surround its base with young and vigorous plants. For a few weeks there is nothing more splendid in the vegetable world, but its glory cannot last. The effort was too great for its vitality. The parent plant soon withers and the young ones thrive on its decay.

No true friend of liberal education in the City of New-York but would deplore such a result in the case of Columbia College. The School of Arts is the parent stem. Decay in it might for a time stimulate the other schools, but it would end in ruining them as instruments of any true civilization. The advance of this country in civilization does not depend on the number of its clergy, physicians, lawyers and engineers, but upon the proportion of liberally-educated men who have made themselves experts in those professions. To this end the School of Arts must be withdrawn from all lateral contact with the other schools, as if there could possibly be a choice between them, while by the valuable privileges pertaining to its degree it is made practically to underlie them all. This is the more readily attained when it is seen that direct contact is injurious to both. One wants retirement, the other publicity; one needs restraint, the other freedom, and both to needs avoid close and invidious comparisons.

Let then Columbia become the university of New-York. Let the trustees, with the heads of the different schools, be the university governing body. Let the Faculty of each school be left as free as possible, for the management of its own affairs. Let the School of Arts retire to some rural district, which can still be found within what either is or will be City limits, and by a purchase of 500 or 1,000 acres determine its own surroundings. Let every professor's and every tutor's house, according to the need, become a licensed college hall, for the orderly boarding of students, so that chapel and lecture rooms would, at first, be the only public buildings necessary. In this way would be met the present practical objection to Columbia, that its undergraduates have no training at an age when they especially need it. Parents from a distance will not send their sons to simply attend lectures, while they are forced to live at irresponsible City boarding houses: while City parents are not inclined to leave their sons to the unrestrained possibilities of bad company from the hours of 2 to 6 every day. All this might be met by the plan proposed, while the lectures would still be within the reach of any whose parents should still prefer them to reside at home. The School of Mines would then be free to close, or at least negotiate, with the liberal founder of the Cooper Institute. The present site of the College might be leased to great advantage. The Law School, strengthened by having a Faculty of its own, and the School of Medicine, as Columbia's oldest child, be asked respectfully to return and help to crown its mother's brows with the united wreaths of a full curriculum.

"The republic of letters" is a time-honored expression and as true as old. Even under despotic Governments the university has always been a little republic, and the universities of all lands combined should form the great intellectual republic of the world. Columbia College has suffered from being entirely governed from without. Undoubtedly the trustees themselves have felt this to be a difficulty but have not seen the way, while faithful to their trust, safely to meet and remove it. It seems as if the plan proposed, however, might effect this. A central School of Arts, self-governed by its own Faculty, consisting of President, Professors and Fellows, situated where it can best do its work of intellectual and moral training, surrounded by what may be called "professional schools," each self-governed and independent of the others, also located with reference to their own particular work, while all combined would form the University governed by the present Board with the simple addition, *ex officio*, of the heads of the professional schools. The election of one trustee might also be surrendered as a graceful act on the part of the Board to each school, to make the unity of feeling more complete, and remove the possibility of the complaint that the head of the school did not adequately represent the interests of his subordinates.

The future of such a university, exercising its influence in and from this great Metropolis, college courses of study brought to the high test of university examinations, and experts in every science made to feel their subordination to a united body whose voice would be the accord of universal knowledge, would be such as New-York, and the United States even, might well be proud of.

That "Old Columbia" may see its opportunities, as well as its dangers, is the sincere wish of

AN ALUMNUS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Professor Brehm's work on the natural history of birds is being translated by Professor Rymer Jones. Messrs. Cassell & Co. will issue it in serial form with colored plates.

A movement is to be set on foot in Edinburgh for the purpose of erecting a statue in that city to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

The *Irish Times* says that Archbishop French gave a visitation dinner to about fifty of the clergy of Kildare. There was, of course, the usual toast drinking. "The Queen," we are told, was received in "solemn silence, and not more than one-third of the clergy present drank it." The Prince of Wales found quite as little favor, while the Lord-Lieutenant was absolutely nooted from his accustomed place in the list of "loyal and patriotic toasts."

The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Charles Dickens is engaged on a new story, which will come out in the old serial form.

The King of Italy has resolved not to consent to the election of his nephew, the Duke of Genoa, as King of Spain, unless it is agreed to by at least two-thirds of the Cortes. It is, perhaps, hardly possible that 227 will vote for the Italian candidate, who was introduced by General Prim as "an educated, sympathetic youth, who had begun to have whiskers and to ride on horseback."

A meeting of Roman Catholic gentlemen has just taken place at Friburg, Baden, to reorganize the order of the Knights of Malta. Eight gave their adhesion to the rules, which do not comprise the vows of celibacy or poverty, but only those of obedience. The new chevaliers, who have a Cardinal for their Grand Master, will wear a crimson uniform, with gold epaulettes, and a Maltese cross on their breast.

Charles Kemble's copy of his *Readings from Shakespeare* is to be published in London, from the actor's own manuscript.

Sir Watkin W. Wynne, talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, which he carried up to Noah, was told that he was a mere mushroom of yesterday. "How so, pray?" said the Baronet. "Why" continued the other, "when I was in Wales, a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me; it filled five large skins of parchment, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin—'About this time the world was created.'"

The new Minister of Finance in Prussia, Camphausen, is forty-nine years of age and has always belonged to the moderate Liberal Party.

A few months ago, the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in Russia, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation. So readily did the ignorant and superstitious peasantry receive their doctrine, that in one large village no less than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a new receipt for cooking lobsters, which it thinks would give more satisfaction to the epicure than to the lobster. "In the first place it is indispensable that the lobster should be alive; then the lobster is to be cut across in presentable pieces; and then break the claws without disfiguring them; the animal is then to be fixed on the spit and put before a quick fire, basted with butter and seasoned with salt and pepper. When the shell drops off in small pieces, the unhappy lobster is said to be 'cooked.'"

Signor Verdi, the composer, now in his fifty-fifth year, has announced his intention of assigning, annually, in equal portions, the 600 francs accruing to him every year as Cavalier of the Civil Order of Savoy, to two poor scholars, one a boy and the other a girl, who may have distinguished themselves by their good conduct at the school of Busseto.

M. Guizot's concluding series of "Meditations," entitled *Christianity in its Relation to the Present State of Society and of Opinion*, will be soon published at London, by Mr. Murray.

The Melbourne *Argus* reports the cure of a dangerous injury by the use of dry earth alone. A Mr. Pratt was kicked in the leg by a horse, and the wound only partially healed, so that it soon broke out again, and spread until the whole of the lower part of the leg was affected. Some earth was applied to the wound, and the result was that the swelling was immediately reduced, and at the end of three weeks the wound was quite healed.

The proposed introduction of the system of short service in the Russian Army meets with much opposition from Russian writers. A. M. Solltoff says that "it would destroy the feeling that the soldier belonged to the army body and soul; that his home and religion were concentrated in one idea—the army. It is the unity and compactness which flow from the present system that made the troops an inexpugnable defence to the throne."

A French chemist has invented a method of rendering the numbers of houses, and the names of shops, as easily visible by night as by day. It consists in rubbing the figures and letters with a certain phosphoric paste, which, though not discernible in the daylight, will in the dark shine with perfect distinctness. The application would only need to be renewed once a month, and requires a very trifling outlay.

An English writer, Colonel F. Fitzwygram, has been making some extended researches as to the minimum quantity of fresh air required by horses in stables. He arrives at the conclusion, rather novel for livery-stable keepers, that, "with good ventilation, good drainage and paving, light and cleanliness, 1,200 cubic feet, with a ground area of about 87 feet per horse, are sufficient, though probably the minimum required for the maintenance of health."

An important archæological discovery has been made in the village of Marceil, (Pas-de-Calais,) France. Some workmen, in digging the foundations of a house, came upon a quantity of human bones and other remains. The results of the discovery so far have been 237 skeletons, ninety-one earthen vases, five of glass, twenty-three lances, nine javelins, eight hatchets, and a quantity of necklaces, earrings, beads, &c. The site of this cemetery is near a camp, called in the neighborhood after Cæsar, but which was still occupied in the fourth century. The skeletons are those of a race of men of tall stature, some measuring six feet four inches.

"The doctrine which has so long and so earnestly, yet so ineffectually, been preached to women," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that they should not care about their dress and outward appearance, has received a severe shock by the influence which the Empress of the French is said to have exercised as regards the Turkish women at Constantinople. Had she gone to Constantinople in a poke bonnet she would have done more harm than good. It is her graceful magnificence which is the secret of her sway. It is something to witness the spectacle of barbarism retiring before millinery."

A noteworthy mural picture has just been completed in University Hall, Gordon-square, London, a college of which the late Crabb Robinson was one of the most active founders. It is a mural painting in monochrome, having for its subject Henry Crabb Robinson, surrounded by many of his most distinguished literary and artistic friends. The picture is fifty-six feet long and contains thirty-four figures, all a little over life-size. Among them are Landor, Schlegel, Mme. de Stael, Goethe and Schiller, Lady Byron, Arnold and Bunson.

Dr. Carpenter has returned from his third trip in deep sea dredgings. Some new facts have been discovered which teach us that the bottom of the deep ocean is the home of many creatures who live there in the absence of light, under great pressure, in water abounding in carbonic acid and in organic matter. Where the deep waters are warm, highly-organized beings of bright colors and well-appointed eyes, are brought up by the dredge. At these great depths there is no vegetation, properly so called.

The English, who, owing to their better roads, are enabled to make more use of the velocipede than we are, have invented a new tycicle. In this machine the old system of working with the feet is dispensed with; the weight of the body being thrown alternately on the saddle and on the footboard becomes the moving power, and the machine glides forward with ease and rapidity. Elegance is not wanting in the new machine, the rider rising and falling gracefully in the saddle. Ladies also can ride with the same ease as on horseback.

OUR RAGPICKERS.

How and Where They Live—The Fag-end of the Dry Goods Business.

Every morning as the eminently respectable citizen of this Metropolis makes his way down town, no matter how early a departing train or urgent business may call him forth, he meets the ubiquitous ragpicker, male or female, but especially the latter, bent double beneath a bulky bag, with an iron hook in hand, poking among the garbage of ash barrels and boxes and the heaps of filth in the streets, arresting any stray bit of paper that the wind is whisking away, seizing upon all the odds and ends of tattered garments, broken bottles, and in short gathering up the waste and trash which falls to the ground from the wear and tear of life among all classes of society. The respectable citizen pays very little attention to the ragpicker. He may have an indefinite idea that this industrious grubber gets a wretched living somehow, and stops at night somewhere, but has little notion that he belongs to the business class and conducts his affairs with great regularity, and is not an altogether unworthy member of society. The ragpicker is not an uninteresting object to look upon even when on his tramp. No business man is so absorbed in his occupation, and so unconscious of all the noise and tumult of the great world around him. The ragpicker is not shut up in a dingy office, but in his rags and his humble vocation he appears to maintain a serious and melancholy isolation which separates him from all the world. His figure is always bent, his face grimy with ashes, his hair and beard unkempt and frowsy, and his garments are of a manifold and inscrutable mixture of fabrics, textures, styles and colors, all partaking largely of dust and ashes. His eyes are always peering into barrels and boxes on the sidewalk, or searching along the ground for something which may help him to turn an honest penny. No jostling disturbs his equanimity, no excitement in the streets arouses his attention, and if perchance some wanton urchin plucks him by the ragged coat-tail, or laughs at his comical phiz or funny figure, a single look of those eyes, that are seldom seen, causes the yonker to subside into a preternatural sobriety. The women are quite as frowsy and grimy as the men, and in the matter of clothes, like their betters in society, they manage to surpass their lords in the unscrutable variety of the tattered dry goods which envelop their dumpy figures.

An industrious ragpicker, and they are all industrious, sallies forth from his home at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, travels far and labors faithfully among the filth and garbage of the streets, and along the wharves, where many a precious bit of merchandise has been dropped, and is unregarded by less watchful eyes, and by the time the respectable citizen is on his way to the office he is working his passage slowly back to his obscure abiding place. A second trip is usually made in the forenoon, but in the afternoon they remain at home to sort over their merchandise, and dispose of it to the junk dealer and the soapfat man. Those—and there are some such—who are ashamed of their vocation, go out on their expeditions of discovery at midnight, and gather in their treasures before the world, that might look upon their humble occupation with a sneer, is abroad.

Should you have the curiosity to follow one of these itinerant merchants to his abode, the chances are that you would bring up in Baxter or Mulberry or some neighboring street. You might find a den of filth, where the vile conglomeration which filled the ragpicker's bag is dumped upon the floor and clawed over and sorted. One of these, an eccentric Hibernian, known as Paddy Connor, lives in a remote corner of a tenement house in the rear of Mulberry-street, where he is surrounded by everything that can gratify his tastes or contribute to his comfort. His room is very small, but he shares it with two dogs, the companions of his labors, one cat, a peaceable feline, two squirrels, three or four canary birds, and one healthy parrot. Paddy and his companions evidently enjoy the filth in which they live, but the health officers occasionally throw an ominous shadow across their threshold not because filth will make them sick, but it may infect their neighbors.

Besides these individual ragpickers who live by themselves, there are two extensive colonies where this class of people congregate together. One of these consists of a village of slab shanties upon the rocks, between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. Their field of operations includes nearly all the "up-town" region. Down town, below Houston-street, on the east side, there is a line of tenement houses on the middle of a block known as "Ragpickers' Row." Any one entering from the street passes a dilapidated iron gateway, picks his way up a muddy passage, and there, shut in from the noisy street in a sort of shabby and dirty aristocracy, he finds this colony of industrious plodders. The row of houses belongs to the estate of a Quaker, long since dead, and is now in charge of an agent on the premises, an intelligent Dutchman, who collects the rents and superintends the building. Here are collected together about 200 families, all engaged in the same noble profession of saving what others waste. On each floor, at each entrance of the building, reside four families. They have but two rooms each, and those of small dimensions. Many of these abodes are very neat in appearance, and the family at home has a similar appearance to that of any respectable laboring man's. Each has a certain space in the basement, where they stow their property and sort over the merchandise gathered while out on their business trips. The rags are dried on the top of the house, the bits of metal placed by themselves, the glass thrown in a heap, the bits of coal, wood and leather kept for the family use as fuel. Every day the soapfat and bone man comes around, and the income from this department serves for the daily expenses of the family. Once a week all the rags and miscellaneous odds and ends are taken to the junk dealers and sold, and the money obtained from this source pays the rent, buys clothes, or is laid aside for the day of bad weather which comes even to so independent an individual as the ragpicker. Many of these men lay up considerable sums; and several years ago eight young men left this very block of tenement houses together and bought farms in Ohio, where they are still living in prosperity and happiness. The children invariably go to school, and many of the parents can read and write. All go to church. Some of them are Catholic and some Protestant, the latter mostly Germans. They have little vice or disorder among them, and are almost invariably healthy, because, perhaps, they are "early to bed and early to rise." On the street, the ragpickers are about the least respected and least regarded of the denizens of the City. At home they are respectable, independent, generally neat, almost always intelligent. Their number in the City is nearly 3,000; their vocation is humble, but not altogether unimportant. Much paper-maker's stock, and materials for knife handles, tooth brushes, &c., is rescued by them from utter destruction, and the amount saved in that way in the course of the year is enormous.

Franklin Pierce as a Methodist Preacher.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 17.

"M. T.," of Providence, initials which at once suggest the former pastor of our Memorial Church, contributes to *Zion's Herald* this interesting reminiscence of the late Ex-President Pierce: Your readers know that Mr. Pierce was a member of the United States Senate from New-Hampshire, and that he resigned his seat after a short term of service, and came home. It was a matter of surprise to his friends, and probably the true reason was never publicly known. Mr. Pierce professed to have experienced a change of heart while at Washington, and came home with the intention of becoming a Methodist preacher. While in Concord in 1852, at the time of the Presidential election, I had some letters put into my hands, and among them one from Rev. G. Cookman, who was lost in the steamer *President*, addressed to Rev. Merritt Caldwell, who was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Pierce, he having boarded in the Caldwell family when teaching school in his younger days. I was so much interested in Mr. Cookman's letter that I took a copy of it, which is now lying in my portfolio. He says: "I have enjoyed a memorable interview with Senator Pierce of your State. He came to me under deep and powerful convictions of the Spirit of God. He earnestly asked my prayers, and we kneeled together in my parlor, while I commended him to God. He expressed the strongest determination to become a Christian and to devote the remainder of his life to the service of God. I think a letter from you may prove to him a great blessing." Mr. Cookman was, at the time of writing this letter, the popular chaplain of the House of Representatives in Congress. After reading this letter I resolved to call upon the President elect. A friend kindly offered to accompany me and give me an introduction. We accordingly called Sabbath evening, and had a short but very agreeable interview, but as a number of persons were present, I could not broach the subject of the Cookman letter. But on leaving, Mr. Pierce invited me to call at his room at the Eagle Hotel, where he proposed to receive his friends and visitors. Calling early in the morning, most fortunately I found him alone, and was so cordially received as to be put entirely at my ease. Mr. Pierce was sociable, chatty even, and spoke of his past life with great freedom. He was particularly fond of referring to eminent preachers whom he had heard, and particularly of J. N. Maffit, of whose style he gave an illustration. I asked him which of the two he considered the greater orator, Maffit or Cookman. "Ah," said he, "Mr. Cookman was the greatest preacher I ever listened to; he was a real orator. I always took every opportunity of listening to him while in Washington." I then called his attention to Mr. Cookman's letter, and asked him if at the time he thought he had experienced regeneration. This he parried by saying, "Oh, Brother Cookman lays it on rather thick—but I was never so much interested in any man as in Mr. Cookman; and this at least I will confess, I went all through the Winter to prayer and class meetings in Dr. Sewall's cellar kitchen on C-street." "Ah," he added, "Mr. Cookman was a most powerful preacher." When, in the Spring, he resigned his seat and came home, he attended church with the Methodists, but the people were probably a little afraid of him, and his wife could not consent to become a Methodist, and he at last went back to the South Congregational Church in Concord, and gradually gave up the conflict.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

There is now being built at the Novelty Iron Works, in this City, a life-preserving car, a model of which was on exhibition at the late Fair of the American Institute, which, if fully equal to the performance of what is claimed for it, is a decided advance on the present mode of getting up railroad carriages. The system of construction is altogether new. The material used is soft steel rods connected together with malleable iron, wrought iron, or steel tie blocks, which rods are in one piece—both those running transversely as well as lengthwise—thus bringing fully into action their inherent tensile strength. The tie blocks are also in one piece, by which arrangement the parts at the intersections of the cross ribs with the longitudinal sills at the bottom of the frame are greatly strengthened. The design of constructing cars after this method is to prevent the loss of life which so frequently happens by their splintering and destruction in case of collision, or when they are, owing to any cause, thrown from the track. The soft steel rods of which the frame is made, it is claimed, will not break at all by bending, as wood, cast iron, &c., are sure to do; but when they yield must be literally torn asunder; a most difficult matter considering the arrangement pursued in constructing the car. The vehicles thus constructed will be also fire proof, a desideratum that, in view of the amount of life which has been destroyed by burning cars, is anxiously sought for. An internal and external covering conceal the rods from view, and the interspaces between these are filled with a non-combustible, non-conducting substance. If the claims put forward in behalf of this new style of car prove to be well founded, it may reasonably be inferred that, when this mode of construction shall be carried out, the evil effects of accidents on our railroad lines will be reduced to a fraction, as well for the security of travelers as for the indestructibility of the rolling stock. The inventor of this new style of car is Mr. B. J. La Mothe, of this City.

Native copper has been found in Viel Salm, Province of Liege, Belgium.

The use of ornamental pyrographic woodwork is being revived in England. Wood thus ornamented needs no painting, the designs being burnt into the veneers.

Oleography, or the art of fixing on paper the special forms which a drop of oil assumes when poured on water, is thus described: "Having obtained the oil pattern, lay on it for an instant a piece of glazed surface paper, then take it off and place it on a surface of ink, or any other colored fluid, in water or spirit. Now wash off any excess of color with plain water; when dry, the pattern is fixed. The paper becomes greasy where the oil is present, and thus resists the action of the ink, but it is rapidly absorbed on the blank places."

The *Scientific American* says that steel, in various mechanical arts, must frequently be sawed into various required patterns. This is sometimes done, singular to tell, by soft iron saws, without emery or anything but iron. The philosophy of the process is simple as it is ingenious. Steel may, of course, be brought to a high heat, and in this soft condition readily sawn. But the heat would destroy its peculiar character and make it worthless, as is often done by careless blacksmithing. Once having its proper proportion of carbon, which must be in exact adjustment, burned out, it is no longer steel; for which reason it cannot be welded. But it may be safely brought up to a comparatively moderate heat, and then be brought before a soft iron saw. This, driven with a very rapid revolution, by the well-known laws of friction creates an intense heat at the point of contact, and just there brings the steel to a state of fusion and softness easily cut through. The saw is armed with teeth, not for cutting, but to increase the friction, which consequently require no sharpening except at long intervals. Sometimes we have seen built up beneath such saws very curious tree like fabrics. The dust which flies off in the process is composed of particles of steel in a state of incandescence. Striking at about the same point, they fuse together in a coherent mass. But as the mass slowly rises it assumes an obelisk form, which bristles all around with spiculæ of metal pointing outward and upward; and the whole pile shows an extraordinary beauty and symmetry in its form, as though some electrical force had presided over the adjustment of the particles, as they flew together and became cemented.

Waking Up the Desert.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Nov. 12.

The Arizona *Miner*, Oct. 23, notes that Lieutenant Wheeler, United States Topographical Engineer, is making a survey of the Great American Desert west of the Colorado and south of the White Pine mining region. On the 23d of September his party was on the Muddy, a stream that enters into the Rio Virgen, a short distance—sixty miles—north of Callville. The mouth of the Virgen is five miles above Callville, and to this latter place the Colorado is navigable for small steamers of good power. At that time Lieutenant Wheeler spoke of making a trip up and down the Colorado for seventy-five miles, "in a few days," and after his party had recuperated from the fatigues of the previous rough march; after this it was his purpose to take the direction of White Pine, which place he expected to reach by the 1st of November. A railway from White Pine to the town of Callville, or to connect with the thirty-fifth parallel road at Fort Mohave, is one of the probable enterprises of the next two or three years. The exact nature of the country through which it would pass is not known. It would penetrate the famed Pahranagat mines and others near there, known to be rich and extensive, but so far removed from the source of needful supplies that they cannot now be worked successfully. This topographical survey, of which we shall soon have a report, will throw light upon the subject and explain the nature of the route, and the probable costs of a road through from White Pine to the head of navigation on the Colorado. The distance in a straight line is about twice as great as from Treasure City to Carlin or Elko, but the route would take in a great deal of rich mining country. Supplies, whether of machinery or provision, could possibly be furnished cheaper by such a road than by way of the Central Pacific, at least cheaper by far than existing rates of transportation supply them to the White Pine miners. The road would be an admirable feeder of the thirty-fifth parallel railway, and if there is much spirit of rivalry between that and the thirty-second parallel route, would go far toward giving the northern route the preference among capitalists. It would connect by a shorter way with San Francisco through the Tulare and San Joaquin Valleys, and present the equal advantage of being free from snow obstructions all the year round. But it would leave out San Diego, which would very materially weaken the fever of speculation now agitating the people of that town on the supposed certain success of the thirty-second parallel road.

Vitrol Throwing by a Wronged Woman in a Court Room.

From the Bedford (Penn.) Inquirer, Nov. 19.

Some time ago Wm. Y. Taylor, at the instance of Mary Jane Keating, was convicted of seduction, the result of which was imprisonment and fine, the first of which he served in the County Jail and for the second pleaded insolvency. On Monday, in Court, while the authorities were effecting an arrangement regarding the plea of insolvency, the plaintiff signified a desire to speak to the defendant, which he granted, and walking across the room to where she was, stooped down to hear what she had to say, when, in the twinkling of an eye, she dashed an ounce of vitrol, which she had in a cup, in his face. Part of it flew into her child's face, burning it badly. The defendant screamed, plaintiff fainted, and the courtroom was all uproar and excitement, no one knowing what the matter really was; some supposing defendant had been stabbed. Judge King ordered the plaintiff arrested and sent to jail. Defendant was sent to Dr. Marbourg's office, and the child to Dr. Bramer's office, for medical attention. At last accounts both parties were improving very rapidly.

TRAGEDY OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

Further Particulars of the Coolie Mutiny on the French Ship "Moaroa"—Terrible Scenes of Carnage—Narrative of the Second Officer.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 12.

A commercial house of this city has furnished us a copy of a small sheet printed in the French language, entitled the *Tahiti Messenger*. It is dated Papeete, Oct. 14, 1869, and purports to be the official journal of the French Protectorate at the Society Islands. In it we find a detailed account of the recent extraordinary tragedy on board a French vessel in the South Seas, which differs in some important points from the one published in the *Bulletin* Tuesday. Following is the strange story in full, together with the introductory remarks of the French journal:

A MARITIME DRAMA.

A ship of this Protectorate has just been the theatre of a frightful drama, of which we cannot give a better account than to publish the report of the second officer, who has brought home the vessel. The *Moaroa* was purchased by Mr. Stewart several months ago, and left Antimaono (a port of Tahita) with a cargo of cotton for New-Zealand, with the purpose of bringing back natives of some of the South Pacific islands to labor in the Protectorate. The first part of the voyage was successfully accomplished, but during the return trip Captain Blackett and part of the crew found a frightful death. A widow and two small children, objects of the esteem of all, and of the affections of many friends, are left at Papeete to mourn the unfortunate Captain. Here are the terms in which are conceived the report of the second officer of the *Moaroa*:

NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND OFFICER.

Three-masted Bark of Tahita Moaroa,
Pacific Ocean, (Lat. 70° 32′ S., Lon. 175° 45′ E.,)
July 24, 1869.

Monsieur: Hoping to be able to speak some vessel of the Society Islands, before my arrival at Atimaono, I shall in that case have the honor to transmit the report which I now write.

I will commence by recounting that portion of the journal of the vessel which relates what transpired after we came in sight of the Gilbert Islands up to the present day, and then I will continue the account until I speak some vessel, or until my arrival at port.

June 16, 1869.—At 11 o'clock this morning we saw Hope Island. On approaching the island in the afternoon, several *piroques* and a large canoe came alongside, bringing mats, cocoa and other products of the islands, to exchange for tobacco and red cloths which we had aboard. We remained near this island till the 20th of June, when we sailed for Byron Island.

June 28.—At 6 o'clock in the evening we were near Byron Island, and before night from 300 to 400 natives came aboard. Part of them remained all night. During the subsequent four days we occupied ourselves bartering with the natives for cocoa, &c.

July 2.—The Captain went on shore and tried to persuade some of the natives to debark with us. On the following day we sailed for Peru Isle, but as a white resident of Byron Isle had sent three persons in advance of us to warn the natives that we wanted men, no one ventured aboard our vessel. The next day we met the three-masted bark *Annie*, of Melbourne, which had on board 159 Kanakas, but no water. The Captain made arrangements to reship these natives for Tahiti; but I do not know on what conditions. Mons. J. Lattin came aboard at the same time as passenger for Tahiti, and besides we engaged as interpreter, at 20 piastres per month, a native of some of the Southern islands, who had lived at the Fegee Islands. This man had his wife with him. Having taken on the Kanakas, as aforesaid, and a quantity of powder from the *Annie*, we directed our course toward Hope Isle, where we arrived July 12. Two large canoes soon came alongside, with thirty-seven Kanakas, thirty-five of whom were transferred to our vessel. Next day nineteen more were brought us, and the day following six women came to share the lot of their husbands. We then sailed for Byron Island, where we arrived on the 16th, took on sixty-eight more Kanakas, and then set sail for Tahiti.

THE MUTINY.

July 17.—Encalmed six miles from Byron Isle. At 5 o'clock A. M. the Captain gave permission to all the natives to go on the false or upper deck, and he distributed shirts and tobacco among them. Everything was quiet, but the deck was densely crowded with nearly 300 men. The sailors on watch were at the stern, busy preparing some place to construct a partition so as to isolate the false deck from the cabin and small deck around it at the aft of the vessel. All at once, without a moment's warning—(I had, however, previously seen a boy steal a knife belonging to one of the men, and urged the Captain and Mr. Lattin to pass astern)—all at once, as I said before, the Kanakas rushed astern and attacked the men on watch. I was standing in front of the cabin door, and saw a Kanaka kill Mr. Lattin with one blow of a hatchet. I seized a carbine and ran to the aid of the Captain, but it was too late. He had been stabbed in the back and face, and fallen dead. Besides, a terrible blow had been dealt him with a hatchet, which one of the natives had stolen from the tool chest, which was on deck. I now fled to the cabin in company with the only one of the watch remaining alive. There we found the Lieutenant and the steward with a gun. The latter had, while trying to relieve the Captain, been wounded in the right shoulder, but he did not tell us of his partly disabled condition, for fear we might be discouraged. We defended the cabin against all Kanakas, and I am convinced that we might have regained control of the vessel immediately, if we had possessed good arms. Once having us in the cabin, the Kanakas completely cut us off from the deck by blocking the passage way with bricks taken from the kitchen, but with our carbines we kept them from approaching us.

While this condition of affairs existed near the stern of the vessel, the men forward were also being attacked; but having four old sabres, which I had placed there the day before, they succeeded in defending a narrow passage way through which the natives dared not venture. Thus matters continued up to 9 o'clock A. M., when two of the men forward succeeded in working their way through partitions in the between decks, and gained entrance to our cabin through the lower passage. Three others soon followed. I was thus reinforced by five men, but we were almost without arms, our long cavalry sabres being a poor dependence for a hand-to-hand contest with 300 men.

In this condition we waited for some time without deciding what to do. Near 11 o'clock the Lieutenant insisted, notwithstanding my protestations, in endeavoring to open communication with the interpreter, whom the natives had bound with cords and imprisoned in his cabin on deck. He left our cabin, and while trying to get within hearing distance of the interpreter, was shot dead by the native who had possession of the interpreter's gun. When the Kanakas saw him fall, they set up a diabolical howl, followed by prolonged outburts of laughter. Without doubt they were anticipating the speedy destruction of us all, and thinking of the great quantities of tobacco and red cloth goods that the Captain had shown them.

THE SAVAGES BLOWN UP WITH GUNPOWDER.

I now decided not to attempt to shoot any more of the natives, as very little could be accomplished in that manner with our two guns and one revolver, which would not go off. Finally I decided to make a desperate movement. It was to blow off the upper deck of the vessel, and during the confusion and fright which would follow, rush through the smoke and overpower resistance in the best way we could. We had within reach forty-five tin boxes of powder, each containing half a pound of. I poured thirty-four boxes into a keg and placed it under the centre of the deck where the natives were; then spread mats and sails under it, to protect the between decks; then with six more boxes I made a train of powder from the place where we were to the keg. Then everybody was ordered to pass into the between decks as far back as possible, and hold themselves ready to all mount on deck at once after the explosion, and not wait for me, because there was no telling what might be my fate. But I had confidence, and was never more calm in my life. After having seen the men safe, and having made a short prayer for the protection of my wife and children, I fired the train, and let myself fall at the same time into the hold. The explosion was immediate, and shook the vessel like an earthquake; I was nearly choked by the smoke. I at once ran on deck, where I found the men were in advance of me; also the intrepreter, who had been released by his wife. There was not a single Kanaka on board, but the sea on all sides was completely dotted with their black heads going toward the Island. My first care was to send two men between decks to extinguish the fire, and with the others I defeated all the manœuvres of a few natives in the water, who were trying to again get on board with knives and other arms in their hands. Thanks to God, the vessel was again in our control; nothing had taken fire, with the exception of the sail which had been placed under the powder, and which was speedily saved.

It was now noon. I think that all the natives reached Byron Isle, except two women, who remained aboard to go to Tahiti. I omitted to say that our small boats were cut loose from the stern of the vessel while we were blocked in the cabin.

The damage done to the vessel is not very great. The deck was not blown off nor the planks greatly disturbed, yet the whole was raised upward about nine inches, no doubt giving the men standing thereon a tremendous toss. The cabin where the sailors lodged was partially demolished, but the cabin near the stern was uninjured. The thermometer and ship clock are broken, but the chronometer continues to go well.

Having thus related all the circumstances as well as I could, I ask you to excuse my faults of orthography, as I am not English, but a Dane. I hope you will receive this report before my arrival at Tahiti.

CHARLES STEENALT,
Second Officer of the ship *Moaroa*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Dead—D. Blacket, Captain; J. Crist, Lieutenant, J. B. Lathin, passenger; Tropa, Tiara, Pota, Ava, and Avai, sailors.

Wounded—Victor Wahlier, steward, slightly in the right shoulder; Ano, sailor, slightly; Jack, sailor, severely; Sunday, interpreter, severely by a blow dealt with his gun.

Escaped unhurt—Charles M. Steenalt, second officer; Pupia, Rina, Anhitt, Henara, Cripeto, sailors.

THE TARIFF.

The East and the West—Letter from a New-Hampshire Congressman to the Governor of Minnesota.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* publishes the following letter from Congressman Ela, of New-Hampshire, to Governor Marshall, of Minnesota:

Rochester, N. H., Oct. 30, 1869.

My Dear Sir: I am moved to drop you a line after reading your reply to Donnelly at the Dakota County Fair, which was certainly very much the best, though it would seem that the crowd was more with him. Your position is impregnable that Minnesota is too much devoted to one thing. Plant consumers among your wheat growers so as not to depend upon a market a thousand miles off, and they become consumers of other farm crops besides wheat. And how much will it benefit the wheat growers of Minnesota to have our manufacturers stop consuming and go to producing their own breadstuffs, or importing from Canada, for if you consult the agricultural reports you will see you raise more to the acre of both wheat and corn than is now raised in the East. We cannot raise as many acres as cheap. But this is foreign to what I commenced to write. Donnelly states his matters adroitly and with evident purpose to deceive, where persons do not know the facts, to make a judgment correctly. For instance, he gives the dividends of manufacturers in 1864, which were published in 1865, as correct now. Just as fairly give the year of the highest price of wheat for the price now, or rather the profits. In my own town are woolen manufactories. One of them in the year quoted, 1864, earned 75 per cent., another 55 per cent. They divided 20 per cent. and put the rest into contingent surplus. One of these concerns' managers told me this last week that he did not believe the woolen manufactories of the country had earned an average dividend of 3 per cent. yearly since 1864. They have made larger dividends from the surplus laid aside. This corporation in 1865 built a large brick building for ten sets of woolen machinery, and have the water to run that amount more than is now in use, but it stands to-day without machinery, because woolen manufacturing of their branch (flannels) does not pay to warrant it. But the country gets woolen goods cheap now in consequence of the high profits of 1864. Another mill within ten miles of me earned 100 per cent. in seventeen months during the war, but the next year did not earn a dollar, and has not earned a fair dividend but one year since. Another mill of two sets of machinery four miles from me made large earnings during the war but has since failed and is stopped at this time. Wages have kept up well, why? Because these mills can't stop without great loss! They have to pay insurance and watchmen and keep their regular organizations of agents, treasurers, &c., when idle. Besides their machinery damages more standing than running. Besides if the market should become good, they can't get a force of operatives together to start up under six months who could make goods perfectly, and then chances would be gone by before that time. So they have to run, and the demand for labor outside keeps up their prices. Now in regard to prices. A mill of twenty-three sets of machinery abuts my house lot. Instead of spinners averaging $30 or $40 per week they average less than $2 per day. The Superintendent tells me the average is about $1 80 per day. The best girl weavers get up to $1 25 per day, but the average pay for girls is not far from $20 per month, and instead of female servant girls getting from $30 to $45 per month with board, as Donnelly states, they get from $8 to $12 per month—a very few as high as $15. So the pay of mechanics is stated at nearly double. Outside the cities they get $2 50 to $3 50. Laborers by the day $1 50 to $1 75—generally $1 50.

I have hastily written the foregoing that you might have some facts, in case of another encounter, which is not likely, and to say this, which is my view of the case.

We have more capital and more thoroughly skilled labor than you of the West, with less temptation for the best of that labor to leave the mill for out-door occupations, which seems to be the desire of most men of enterprise when they gather up a small capital. Our machinery will be on the average better, and all the improvements we are likely to get quicker. Then if you take off the tariff our labor can be cut down to the necessity of the times for manufacturing better than yours. They can't go out upon the cheap and fertile soil as you can. Then you can't manufacture to any extent, and only the coarsest and heaviest goods. If a tariff continues we shall manufacture in the East the fine goods now imported, which requires more labor and less stock, and you of the Northwest will become the manufacturers of that class of goods we now produce for the country south and west of you. In short, I am confident New-England can afford free trade much better than the West—many of whose leading men seem to have become infatuated with it. When in the West last year, my opinion was that your State would be one of the first because of its timber and water power and fertile lands, with a climate calculated to make in-door life desirable for half the year. Yours truly,

JACOB H. ELA.

The New Canadian Ministry Complete.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 17.

We have a telegram from Ottawa which enables us to announce that Messrs. Dunkin, Morris and Aikins have been sworn in as Privy Councillors, Mr. Dunkin taking the place of Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Morris that of Minister of Inland Revenue, and when Mr. McDougall is appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, Mr. Aikins will take the place of Secretary of State, and Mr. Langevin that of Minister of Public Works.

The Ministry as complete will stand as follows:

Premier and Minister of Justice and Attorney-General—Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

Minister of Militia—Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.

Minister of Customs—Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.

Minister of Finance—Sir Francis Hincks, C. B., K. C. M. G.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. Alexander Morris.

Secretary of State for the Provinces—Hon Joseph Howe.

President of the Privy Council—Hon. Edward Kenny.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Postmaster-General—Hon. Alexander Campbell.

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics—Hon. Christopher Dunkin.

Receiver-General—Hon. Jean Chas. Chapais.

Secretary of State of Canada—Hon. James Cox Aikins.

Fossil Antelope of the Sierra Mountains.

From the Stockton (Cal.) Independent, Nov. 5.

A skull, with horns attached, of immense proportions, found on the Merced River, in Mariposa County, by Captain Netherwood and Mr. Dunscomb, while at work in their mining claim about six weeks ago, is an interesting relic of the "early inhabitants" of California, which was evidently contemporaneous with the extinct elephants and mastodons of five or ten tons weight, and saurians of the lizard tribe that were sixty to one hundred feet long. These animals doubtless existed during one of those distant epochs, described by Herbert Spencer as cycles, or periods of 24,000 years each. The climatic changes following a known orbital motion makes an arctic region a tropical one, and likewise reverses the tropics. This species of animal, now on exhibition at Pioneer Hall, and which has been carefully examined by Dr. Hudson, Dr. Clark, and other scientific men, may be called the fossil elk (*cervus Americanus*) found in districts with the mastodon. But there is this difference; the horns are round, smooth, symmetrical, and hollow at the base, and permanent. The teeth are eight on each side, but united, constituting a solid row. The first five are rather sharply serrated, and the three last molars are considerably flattened for grinding. The head and horns of this truly wonderful relic of the animal life of former ages weighs 390 pounds. The horns measure five feet four inches in length, and twenty-eight inches in circumference. Those who examine the head carefully will notice the fact that the horns, leaning backward, are set in the skull so closely together as to leave a remarkably small space for the connection of the spinal column. But we leave a detailed and accurate description of these wonderful remains to the scientific, and merely say that their like were never before seen in California, or probably nowhere in the world, by persons now living.

The Kuklux in Kentucky—They Are Resisted to Some Purpose.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, Nov. 16.

We believe we speak the plain facts in the case when we state that Frank Searcy wounded two men the night they made their first attempt to hang him. They demanded admittance to the house, which was refused them by Searcy. They then broke down the door, and the first man who entered the house was shot by Searcy, and fell with his head between Searcy's feet. A son-in-law of Searcy was sent in and made to bring out the wounded man. The Kuklux then announced that they would fire the house, and ordered the women out. Searcy resolved then upon the desperate experiment of escaping through the band. He watched his opportunity, and bursted from the door and right into the Kuklux, firing as he went and made good his escape, but wounded another man or two. The negroes say that a dead man was carried through Richmond Saturday night. The Kuklux that did this work are believed to live in the adjoining borders of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Garrard. Several men counted them as they went to Searcy's the first time, and there were fifty-three of them. They crossed the river Monday morning on their return from the hanging of Searcy, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, and they had a rockaway with a wounded man in it. There were were then in the gang some twenty-five or thirty.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Dalmatian insurrection has not been suppressed, as has been reported. News of the capture of a defile by the Austrians, is received.

The Suez Canal is pronounced a success by dispatches received at Paris. The Empress has arrived at Suez without accident, on the Imperial yacht *Aigle*.

The Pope has asked the Grand Duchess OLGA to intercede with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics of Russia.

In a double-sculling race in the Tyne yesterday, between KELLY and SADLER on one side and RENFORTH and TAYLOR on the other, the former won by a length.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from Jacmel are to the 10th inst. The insurgents in the south of Hayti had become victorious; SALNAVE's most trusted Generals had deserted him and joined the insurgents, who are endeavoring to enforce SALNAVE to abdicate; and the result of the change in military affairs was a revival of business. Exchange was at 650.

The gale of Friday night and yesterday morning did considerable damage at different points along the Hudson, and in New-England. Reports of disasters off the coast are received, but of little loss of life. In Newburg no such blow has been experienced during the last thirty years. Seven vessels were sunk at the wharf. In Albany a portion of TOWNSEND's foundry was blown down, and many houses were unroofed. In Boston the unfortunate Coliseum was partially unroofed.

The boiler of the locomotive of the morning express on the Rome and Oswego Railroad, yesterday, exploded near Pulaski, and the engineer was killed, the fireman and a passenger wounded, the locomotive torn to pieces, and the baggage car thrown from the track.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries at Toronto contradicts Father MCMAHON's statements regarding his treatment while in the Kingston Penitentiary, and avers that he received special attention on account of his profession.

It is officially announced, for the benefit of mariners, that the foundation of the old Elbow Beacon, which has been for a long time an obstruction to the navigation of Newark Bay, has been removed, and therefore the buoy now there will be immediately taken away.

MORROW and DOUGHERTY, convicted of the Brooks assault in Philadelphia, have been refused a new trial, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each, and to imprisonment for seven years.

The Committee who have been examining the case of Captain WASHINGTON, at St. Louis, who is charged with having sailed by the burning steamer *Stonewall*, on the Mississippi, without rendering any assistance when he might have saved many lives, have come to the conclusion that he "committed a grave error, which should not characterize our Western boatmen under similar circumstances."

The loss by the fall of the new stone-front building in St. Louis, on Friday morning, is estimated at $40,000. Men were at work on the ruins all day long, yesterday, but no more bodies were found.

Père HYACINTHE, who arrived in Boston on Friday evening, is the guest of ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

The building used for scouring and drying wool by the Marland Manufacturing Company, in Andover, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $10,000; insured.

The Grand Jury have found an indictment for murder against JACKSON, who killed DOUGLASS in a political quarrel, and the case will be called on for trial in the Oyer and Terminer to-morrow.

American coal has advanced to $40 per ton in Montreal.

A thousand Chinamen, who had organized an independent Government near Cienago, Cuba, have been arrested by the Spanish troops. The campaign in Cienago de Zapata is ended, and the insurgents have escaped to Cinco Villas.

The Anti-Confederates of New-Foundland, it is reported, have secured a good majority in the Assembly.

A magnificent meteor was seen Thursday evening at Ithaca and other points in that direction. Its light was white, but little less brilliant than that of the moon. It moved along slowly, growing brighter as it moved, and finally burst into fragments like a rocket. On Friday evening a meteor was also seen at Syracuse.

The Grand Jury at New-Orleans, La., has presented five bills of indictment against State Auditor WYCKLIFF, for auditing fraudulent return warrants.

The Catholic Church at Biloxi, Miss., was demolished by the recent storm.

Judge JOHNSON, the new United States Senator from Virginia, in a letter to General WALKER, acknowledging the receipt of his credentials, indorses the Fifteenth Amendment, advocates the proper payment of the national debt, and urges the casting aside of old issues.

Several disasters on the lakes are reported, the result of the recent storms.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the Western Pacific Railroad disaster censure the switchman, but not those who employed him.

The latest news from Red River is that Governor MCDOUGALL will go into winter quarters at Pembina until the difficulty is settled.

A large block of stores in St. Anthony, Minn., known as Auchfield's block, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, $15,000.

On Thursday night the barn on the premises of Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Morristown, N.J., was set on fire and burned to the ground. Two cows, a horse and three wagons were destroyed.

LOCAL.

Commodore VANDERBILT was examined yesterday in the Supreme Court, as a party, in pursuance of the law, in the action entitled the Erie Railway *vs.* CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. The action was brought to recover the sum of $5,000,000 damages, and Mr. VANDERBILT was examined as a witness in his own behalf, the testimony to be used on the trial, which is set down for the fifth Monday of the present month, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD. The Court has decided that although there are questions of fraud in the case, there shall be no jury trial.

A meeting of prominent citizens of this City was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night, who organized themselves permanently for the celebration of the Beethoven Centennial, next year.

Messrs. HENNING & BONBACK, the match manufacturers of Hudson City, who were arrested some few days ago for using counterfeit revenue stamps, had a hearing before Commissioner WHITEHEAD at Newark yesterday. Evidence for the Government was taken by the Assistant District-Attorney. The defendants petitioned for one day's stay of proceedings, stating that they were not yet prepared to put in a plea. The case was therefore adjourned for one week.

Application is to be made to the next Legislature for the incorporation of companies to build a railroad from Orange to Newark, or any other point in the County of Essex; to build a railroad between Morristown and Newark, or Elizabeth; to construct an additional road within the city limits.

The Coming City Election.

We say frankly that we should consider it a grave mistake for the Republicans of New-York City to lose the spirit, and, we may add, the prestige, of their recent conduct in the State election, by accepting any advice to go disorganized into the Charter election. Such a course would not, it is true, be actually disbanding on the heels of one victory and in the face of another, but it would be disbanding after a very gallant fight, in which, though the material results went to the opposing party, the laurels were pretty fairly divided. The *morale* acquired by the City Republicans in the late canvass, is not to be reckoned by any mere computation of actual gain in votes, though even here there is a brilliant showing. What they did also was to demonstrate the fact that Republicans, by a proper choice of men and hearty coöperation, *can* draw the best elements of all parties to their own standard. It is no wonder, therefore, that some of the country Republicans, who were astonished at the vigor with which the Republican canvass was pushed here in November, are now more astonished to hear propositions made for abandoning altogether the local Republican canvass in December.

We are well aware of, and have carefully considered, the argument used by those who advise the opposite policy—it is that, by the abandonment of party lines, a great vote can be gathered against the Tammany Ring. Now, if the result of the abandonment of the Republican organization *would* conceivably be the overthrow of Tammany, the question might be different. But mere disintegration in Republican ranks has never yet produced that result. On the contrary, it is a fact which, we believe, experience will demonstrate, that the first result of such disintegration is usually an overwhelming victory for Tammany. Finding no candidates of their own in the field, Republicans are more apt than ever to stay away from the polls, leaving others to "fight it out among themselves." The Republican Press and speakers are not at home in appealing to their accustomed audiences and constituencies in behalf of men whom their own primary meetings or conventions cannot or will not indorse. The upshot of the matter is a general apathy on the part of that organization, whatever it is, that has formally quitted the field; and even when individual members of the party undertake to "choose among two evils," they do so without that shoulder-to-shoulder spirit and lively fraternal interest which, time out of mind, have been the justification of all organizations, political and other.

Do we advise, then, that strict party support of Republicans shall in all cases—even the most desperate—be exacted? Not at all. Such a conclusion does not follow from these premises. What we maintain is, that the *organization* of Republicans shall not be made to suffer by any expected smallness of the Republican vote. Let Republicans act together in the election, as they shall together determine. If it be to support their own candidates, let them do so with a will. If, in certain cases, they think it wise to adopt an Anti-Tammany or other desirable candidate, let them do that. But, whatever they do, they should so do as to let their power be acknowledged and felt. If such shall be their policy, instead of having a "mere choice of evils" offered, wherever it is clear that the Republicans cannot elect their own men, they will at least have such candidates presented to them as the Republican organization as a whole need not be ashamed to support. And we have yet to learn that it is less effective to throw the full strength of a great organization in any given direction than to have its members dribble their votes in the same direction, many falling by the wayside, and, at best, all the benefit of organized influence and action being lost.

Liability of Banks for Valuables Left in Their Charge.

We spoke some days ago of the question of the liability of banks for the loss of valuables which depositors have been in the habit of leaving in their strong rooms for safe keeping. It is quite a striking circumstance that the same question has recently arisen in Australia, and on appeal from the decision of the Australian Courts, has been decided by the Privy Council in London. The plaintiff in that case had deposited with his bank a box of which he kept the key, the bank receiving no compensation for taking care of it. It was kept in the strong room of the bank, in which also were kept valuables of the bank. The cashier of the bank, who held the keys of the strong room, plundered the plaintiff's box and absconded. The plaintiff, on discovering the loss, sued the bank, obtained a verdict before the jury, as was to be expected, and had his verdict set aside on the ground that the bank had not been grossly negligent in the matter. Thus the case came up on appeal.

The decision contains a very full discussion as to what is meant by gross negligence; but, as is the result of most of such cases, no very clear line of distinction was drawn between gross and trivial negligence, although it was agreed that there was a distinction. It was clearly settled that the bank in this case, being gratuitous bailees, would not be bound to take greater care of the plaintiff's property than "a reasonably prudent and careful man might fairly be expected to take of his own property of the like description." And as the bank had taken just the same care of his property that they had of their own, and the loss was the result of embezzlement by an officer who had till then been entirely, and with reason, trusted, the conclusion that the bank was not liable was sustained, and the plaintiff lost his case.

It is an interesting circumstance that great weight is given to the decision of a case very similar on its facts before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

The peculiarity of both of these cases was that the robbery was committed by an officer of the bank itself. Different circumstances might fasten the liability upon a bank in other cases, but it is quite clear that that can only be done in very exceptional instances, and that the liability of banks for property thus left in their charge is practically nothing at all.

Two Types of American Girls.

When people speak of the "Fifth-avenue belle," we all know what is meant. The young lady in question is one of the most ornamental of her species. In appearance she is the highest conceivable product of care and thought in external adornment, and to a man who has come fresh from wild parts of the country, she represents in herself a different order of civilization. She is generally pretty, and always neat and faultless in attire. Anybody who walks along Fifth-avenue on Sunday, between twelve and half-past one o'clock, will be surprised to see the large numbers who have apparently come out from a few churches. The plain truth is, that the greater part of the throng only walk abroad at that particular time to see the model young lady of this epoch. For one short hour she makes Fifth-avenue a place which would have supplied TOM MOORE with a multitude of new and beautiful figures for his poem, "Paradise and the Peri." It is her privilege to delight the eye wherever she is seen, like some rare bird of the tropics; but we are obliged to add that the bird is, in nine cases out of ten, the most useful creature of the two.

The young lady would probably think it a very unreasonable thing to complain of this. Is she not properly fulfilling her part in the world when she spends as much of her father's money as she can get, and dresses herself so as to be the admiration of the opposite sex, and the envy of her own? Her male friends call her "lovely," and her female acquaintance wish that *they* had rich fathers. She is thus the means of exciting two opposite emotions every day of her life—and what more would you have? She rises late, muddles away the day between dry goods stores and novel reading, and in the evening she holds a sort of levee for her adorers. If these levees are better attended than those of Miss Feathertop, next door, she is perfectly satisfied. As to fitting herself for the serious duties of life, in cultivating that love of reading good books which is almost the greatest solace life can offer, which remains fresh after most other pleasures pall, and softens and cheers the spirit when we discover that everything is turning out differently from our expectations, this fascinating young damsel, we say, never dreams of so "wasting her time." She perhaps skims lightly now and then over LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON. She likes romantic-looking actors—whether they are good actors or bad is a matter of no consequence. Her conversation reminds one of that dinner mentioned by DE QUINCEY. "I knew a man," he says, "who presented his guests with a plate of watercresses and radishes, as what he called a third course, and two kinds of biscuit as a fourth." In a word, it is unsubstantial. She means no harm, but she does no good in the world, and tries to do none.

Let us now leave Fifth-avenue and come to Broadway, toward the lower part of the town. If we make a practice of going there, between five and eight o'clock in the evening, we shall see another type of "the girl of the period." She has been hard at work ever since the morning, and if she is ever troubled with indigestion it is certainly not because she has too much to eat. Her pale, worn face tells the story of her life. Her parents are poor—probably she partly supports one or both of them out of her own slender earnings. Five or six dollars a week are her average wages,—a sum upon which some of us would be very sorry to be obliged to subsist for two whole days. It is but the other day that a writer in Mr. BEECHER's journal told us a little about the working girl's mode of life. She goes through the rough storms of Winter with flimsy garments, and she cannot even afford to pay car fare. Her home is a squalid room—"a room nine feet by twelve, shut out from sunlight, and four flights up, is rented with board, often not more nutritious than chips, for nine dollars a week to two working girls." When sickness comes, want and despair are the only companions by the bedside of the poor and unregarded girl. It is amid such scenes that the real tragedies of life are enacted—and the world is full of such tragedies. "I am said to teach a class" of these girls, writes a lady, "but oh! what lessons of patient endurance they have taught me for these many years." So it is that the despised and the sorrowful, the fatherless children and widows, teach the silent lessons which move the heart more than all the sermons that were ever preached.

We will not shock the butterfly of the Fifth-avenue by imagining her condition if *she* suddenly found herself obliged to live on five dollars a week, and earn it—although fortune has sometimes, in her freaks, caused revulsions as violent as that. But would life be any the less attractive for the young lady who now thinks of nothing but dress, if she went about among her poorer sisters in the endeavor to lessen the burden of their miseries? After all, an aimless, vapid, useless existence cannot entirely satisfy all the young girls and women who are now leading it. We know what often occurs when a thoughtful woman rebels against the dull monotony of her lot. She "strikes out a path" for herself, and too often it is a path full of thorns, and ending in a morass. She sends out incoherent cries for political power, as if that were the noblest influence that could be imported into the life of a human being. Occupation every woman needs, and if she can combine that with the knowledge that she has made some poor creature, on whom the world presses heavily, happier than she was before, most of those "unsatisfied yearnings," which we hear so much about at political meetings, would be got rid of at once. Suppose, for instance, a number of young ladies were to meet together and resolve to form "sewing clubs," and then and there make clothes for their sisters who have to face the rigors of a long Winter with scarcely any protection? Would that club be less noble in its aims than "Sorosis" itself? To be sure, the young ladies may not be able to sew—in these days it is almost discreditable to be able to do useful work of any kind. But, at least, they could buy the material, and hire a few sewing machines, and employ girls to work them. They would soon have a stock of warm clothing to give away. Let them distribute it themselves among the poor girls of New-York and Brooklyn, and the reception they will meet with will soon be sufficient to convince them that they are not wasting their time. There are always women of "fashion" ready to lead subscription balls, or to get up amateur theatricals. Are there none willing to inaugurate a truly good work? A "ladies' visiting society," with every member willing to contribute according to her means for the relief of the needy and the sick, would find a vast untrodden field before it at our own doors. If the "woman's rights" party only 'agitated" for cheap and comfortable homes for working girls, we might think better of their motives than it is possible to do now. But we place no dependence on these tremendous "reformers." Our appeal is to the "young lady" who is not bad or selfish at heart, and who would willingly save a fellow creature from starvation and the heartache, if only she knew how. Well, then, here is a plan. Now is the time to try it. We are at the threshold of Winter, and a "ladies' visiting society" could not fail for want of objects to assist. Is it too much to hope that many true-hearted women will reflect upon these suggestions after they have laid down the newspaper?

The Dueling Mania in France.

The revival of dueling in France, or rather its increase—for it has never died out—which has been one of the most striking social phenomena of the last few years, and especially of the last two, furnishes a good illustration of the influence of the Court on manners. Dueling during LOUIS PHILIPPE's reign, was, on the whole, uncommon. The King was a quiet, inoffensive old gentleman; his family and intimate friends were as unostentatious and simple in their tastes as he was. The literary element predominated in the Court circle. The Ministers were, for long years, gentlemen to whom the rapier and pistol were as unfamiliar weapons as the scalping knife or slung-shot. Moreover, they were either men of irreproachable morals or too timid and unenterprising to poach in well-watched preserves. The Princes, it is true, were of military tastes and habits, and one or two had won distinction in the field, but they looked on war as a science rather than a pastime, and were really rather military students than professional soldiers. Moreover, the political world was composed in the main of bourgeois—that is of rich traders and manufacturers, to whom dueling has been in all ages a ridiculous practice. "A man of business," in fact, never has his affairs in such a condition as to justify him in having himself killed at twelve hours' notice. His partners, creditors and employes or correspondents have all claims on him which would render his fighting unjust, even if it were not dangerous, or rather unjust because it is dangerous.

With LOUIS NAPOLEON there came in a new breed of courtiers and politicians. Many of the Emperor's immediate followers were not only military men, but military adventurers, men, too, for whom even the army was a little straightlaced, and who were almost all what the French call *Viveeus*, and we, "fast men." The result was not only a considerable depreciation of morals in what is called society, but a rapid increase in "affairs of honor." Some of the Emperor's most devoted adherents, the Marquis DE GULLIJETI, for one, fought a duel nearly every month, and the constant liability to which men are exposed to cross each other's path, in certain circles in Paris, made the quarrels of minor members of the Imperial "world" almost incessant.

Then the Press began to contribute its share to the fighting. The French public, like every other modern public, must have something to read, and when it can't get good reading it will take bad. The Press laws of the first ten years of the Empire, and the savage tone assumed toward everybody connected with periodical literature, made first-class papers and political discussion impossible, and there forthwith sprang into existence the "*petits journaux*," as they were called, devoted to the retailing of small social gossip, and the levying of black mail by threats of "exposure," and edited and written for by men whom it is certainly no misnomer to call vermin. Then quarreling among themselves was fierce and continued, and culminated in a crop of duels, which greatly delighted both the authorities and public, the causes being generally very trivial, and the more tragical the consequence the more the bystanders were amused. The Imperial Press, on its side, produced a fair number of bravoes also, whose business it was to blackguard the more respectable foes of the Imperial *régime*, and then offer them satisfaction. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC is a good specimen of this class, in fact, stands at the head of it; and is as foul and scurrilous in the *Pays*, which he edits, as he is cool, determined and skillful with the small sword. Journalism has probably hardly ever reached a lower pitch of degradation than in this man's hands, and yet he is a Court favorite. His attack on the venerable BERRYER has scarcely ever been surpassed in indecency; and there is hardly a man in France of such standing or character as to make his hostility to the Empire of any importance who has not come in for a share of the Cassagnac slime; and behind the desk from which it issues sits the bully, ready to meet all comers with the weapon of their choice. He has within three months left four men at death's door.

The Beaumont duels, owing to the high social position of the combatants, and the piquant nature of the scandal which caused them, have naturally given a great stimulus to the mania, and every day now brings news of affairs in which one or other of the combatants is left on the field in greater or less danger of death. Luckily, this practice of fighting with the small sword, though apparently deadly, is not so dangerous by half as the pistol. It makes a clean, neat and healthy wound, and gives a man, unless run through the heart or stomach, a very fair chance of recovery; thus in duels with this weapon, the head, which is in duels with pistols a very tender spot, is almost perfectly safe. Prince METTERNICH, in the late set-to with M. DE BEAUMONT, resorted to the sabre, which is the favorite weapon of Austrian and, indeed, of all German duelists, and with the edge of which they slash each other in the most reckless way, and yet with hardly any danger to either life or limb. But the sabre, in the hands of men who mean mischief, can be and often is made one of the deadliest of weapons, by using the point, which M. DE BEAUMONT appears to have done. A man who is run through with a sabre may be fairly said to be in a very bad way. A combatant, too, who uses the edge, in ignorance of his antagonist's intention to use the point, may be said to be in the position of a sheep prepared for the slaughter. That all this devilish folly should be going on in one of the most highly civilized countries in the world, among a people in whom the sense of the ridiculous has been cultivated to the very highest point, and who are famed for their keen appreciation of all the pleasures this life has to offer, certainly suggests some curious reflections as to the nature and limits of human progress.

Female Suffrage Tried and Found Wanting.

We believe that the town of Nottingham, in England, has earned the distinction of being the first where a considerable body of female voters have had the privilege of exercising the electoral franchise. The occasion was the election of municipal officers, and the result has not been so satisfactory as could have been wished. As usual, in English provincial towns on such occasions, the bribery was open and shameless. A journal, usually well-disposed to the assertion of female rights, reports that "the women voters were, unfortunately, the most bribable section of the electors," and proceeds to explain the apparent anomaly by remarking, that "women know less of politics than men, and care less for the minute shades of politics. They are more absorbed in their families, and realize more intensely the advantage of a few shillings for family use." The conclusion, reluctantly arrived at, is, "that the addition of women to the roll of municipal electors, in the present state of their political education, is likely to be, as it proves at Nottingham, a pure addition to the money-extorting power."

Due caution must be observed in accepting the result of this first experiment as a crucial test of the fitness of the feminine voter. It is but fair to remember that Nottingham has long been notorious among English towns as a hotbed of bribery. The party who would secure the suffrages of the "free and independent" voters must first solve the great financial problem, "What will you stand?" and then success is certain. On the present occasion the Liberals were able to pay $6 a vote, while their Conservative opponents could only bid $3; so that their victory ensued as a matter of course. To the average Nottingham elector the vote is an article of merchandise, and nothing more, and the fact that the women of the borough have not come out immaculate from their first practical test, merely shows the difficulty of raising oneself above the entire tone and practices of a surrounding society steeped in political corruption.

While it would be unjust to seize upon this as an argument against female enfranchisement, it may serve as a reminder to those too sanguine advocates of this measure who expect to accomplish by its instrumentality a revolution in the morality of modern political warfare. The average of women resemble too much the average of men in being incapable of realizing the magnitude of the issues involved in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, to permit us to expect that they would discharge them with a much greater degree of forethought or discrimination. What is wanted is the elevation of the entire tone of society upon the question, so that the sentiment of strict honor which pervades the family may be extended to the relation of the individual with the State. To the attainment of a result like this, women can assist outside the electoral poll, as well as within it, and some unmistakable proofs of their influence being used in this direction would do more to further a speedy recognition of their rights than a thousand speeches.

The revolutionists and secessionists of Cuba seem to have arrived at their "last ditch," or very near it, since they have taken to the strategy of burning their sugar farms and plantations. Very few people, likely to prosper, would resolve to burn the house over their own heads by way of mending matters. Porto Rico presents a curious contrast, and it is probable this island will shortly be a province of Spain. Indeed, that will evidently be the case of Cuba also—only that this "Gem of the Antilles" will cut up liberally into three or four provinces—all having their representatives in the Madrid Cortes.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON, in her lecture on the Mormons, said a great many true things, and got the better of them, generally. Certainly, no true woman would be content to be only one of the vulgar fractions of a household. But we are not sure that Miss DICKINSON's remedy would be the right thing in the right place. She says Female Suffrage would do it. But with Female Suffrage the Mormon would have not so much *wives* as *votes*. This Mormon would marry fifty votes, and a few of these [illegible] would overpower a city full of monogamists at the polls. Miss DICKINSON will please consider the question in this particular light. Female Suffrage might not be such a perfect *panacea* as she supposes.

The Empress EUGENIE has achieved the grandest distinction of her life; and perhaps she has a more matter-of-fact right to open that Canal and take the lead in the Isthmian games than people suppose. She is the cousin of M. LESSEPS, and it is very probable that the encouragement of his enterprise came in a great degree from her. She might have taken a good many of the shares and felt, as she went first in the *Aigle*, that she was doing an uncommonly handsome "stroke of business," as well as benefiting the present and future generations of the traffickers of the earth. At all events, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the relationship must have greatly helped LESSEPS in his work.

Several of our dull contemporaries, who have been badly beaten by the TIMES, in obtaining reports of the drawback frauds, are endeavoring to cover up their deficiencies by belittling the game. "The facts have been largely exaggerated," says one; "the frauds will not probably exceed $2,000 or $3,000," says another, and so on. The truth is, as we stated in advance of all other journals, the Government's losses by these operations will not fall short of $800,000, and are likely to reach beyond $1,000,000. The number of fraudulent claims thus far discovered is nearly four hundred, and these ranging from $1,000 to $9,000 each, it will at once appear that the proportions of the villainy have not been overestimated by our figures. The official investigation now going on fully substantiates the statements of our reporters.

Disendowment has been forced on the Australian Province of Victoria in rather a remarkable way. Something like an impartial endowment of the religious sentiment was attempted there, when, in 1854, an annual sum of $350,000 in gold was set aside "for buildings for public worship, and for ministers of religion," to be applied according to the relative numbers of each denomination. So long as the grant was divided among the various Christian sects, there were but few dissensions. Presently the Jews came forward to claim their joint and lawful share, which it was impossible to deny them. Finally, however, the Chinese immigration gave rise to a demand for a grant on behalf of the Josshouses of the Celestials. This was more than the people could tolerate, so, having resolved to draw the line at Buddhism, they came to the inevitable conclusion of discontinuing concurrent endowment altogether. A resolution has accordingly been come to by the Colonial Parliament to allot a gradually decreasing amount for a few years for purposes of religion, and then finally to abolish the item altogether.

Nothing is more common in case of fatal run-over accidents, especially on railroads, than for juries to assume, almost as a matter of course, that the driver is to blame, and pass their verdict accordingly. There is a sort of hostility to corporations, and of sympathy for the sufferer, by which the interpretation of facts becomes distorted, and an unjust decision arrived at. A recent verdict on a man killed on the Erie Road, near Scio, attributes his death to the "state of beastly intoxication" in which he wandered on to the track, and properly saddles him, therefore, with all the blame. The jury added a sensible remark to their decision, which is worth noting, in which they ask whether the money gained from Excise licenses really compensated the town for its repeated cases of accidental death of citizens while intoxicated.

The recuperative power of the South is beginning to astonish even those who had taken the most hopeful view of the subject. The present cotton crop alone is estimated to return a clear profit, after payment of all expenses, of $110,000,000 in gold. It is difficult to realize the prosperity which must follow a few years of like production. The supply of capital, with what will be brought in from the North, will, further, enable the South to inaugurate manufacturing upon her own soil to a very considerable extent. This, with the establishment of direct trade with Europe, and the East, is what planters and merchants are aspiring toward, and with good reason. The great future which these facts suggest is sure to have a very important bearing upon commercial and manufacturing interests over the whole country, and especially upon those of the Atlantic seaboard. New-Yorkers may very soon be brought to regard New-Orleans as a very powerful rival in the struggle for wealth and influence.

While consumers of coal in this city are hoping for the repeal of the duty on the Nova Scotia article, there is an abuse which seems to be accepted contentedly, if remembered at all. The ton of coal used to be 2,240 pounds. Three or four years ago the yard-owners began to make it 2,000 pounds. Some consumers wondered and some grumbled, while knowing ones said that the cheat would grow into a practice, then into a custom, then into a fixed rule. And so it has. Every ton of coal sold in New-York or the adjacent cities is 240 pounds short weight. True there is no concealment about it, but it is a gross wrong, nevertheless. For the ton of coal delivered to the yard from the merchant and miner is of the old full weight. The innocent public read quotations of wholesale prices, and calculate the dealer's profits accordingly. But, for the future let them remember this extra profit of 240 pounds on every ton left at their doors.

The magnitude and activity of the Coolie trade seems even now to be little appreciated. This system of *quasi*-enforced labor is encouraged by the local governments of most of the Pacific Islands, and not only do the Chinese furnish the supply, but the natives of Oceana are very numerously available. It appears difficult to remedy this, for the laborers are generally shipped under promises of fair payment, and return home at the end of a specified term. Were these conditions fulfilled there would seem no harm done, but this is the exception rather than otherwise. At Tahiti, for instance, the Coolies are excited by the apprehension of neglect to provide a passage home on the completion of their contracts. The employers, who are mostly French, deny this intention of bad faith, but do not show signs of completing their share of the agreement. But the grossest wrongs are done in the case of semi-savage Pacific islanders, who are cajoled and even forced on board ships by unscrupulous Captains, and who pass the rest of their lives in hard and hopeless slave labor. Revolts on these ships need not be wondered at.

The Louisville *Journal* is discussing the National Board of Trade meeting, to be held at Richmond on Dec. 1, with some warmth, in reference to the relative importance of the former city in such an assemblage. Louisville must not take a back seat, say they, and the inference from the advice is that there is danger that she may do so. Not that there is any want of interest in the occasion, but that the citizens may be apt to rely overmuch upon the prosperity which her natural advantages may command, rather than from their activity and business enterprise. There does not seem any necessity that any city need take a back seat in the proposed meeting; rather let all the cities regard themselves of the front rank. The advice to Louisville is sound and sensible, however, and may apply to many other cities.

The ship builders and owners seem to be deeply in earnest with regard to the revival of the commercial prosperity of the country. They held another meeting on Friday last, at which the most wealthy and influential yards and houses were represented. The action taken was well calculated to further the object they have in view. Committees were appointed to agitate the matter among all branches of industry directly affected by the decline of the merchant marine; to secure a complete organization of these branches, and thus to bring to bear upon the next Congress the most weighty influence in their favor. Monster petitions are also to be prepared and valuable statistics gathered, to be used to the same end. The whole subject is one which the lawmakers of the nation must consider with a view of affording the relief thus loudly called for.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

The Italian Opera Company has continued during the week to float on in what some rhetorical statesman called "the full tide of successful experiment." In "Norma" on Monday, Mme. BRIOL made a favorable if not very profound impression, and Signor MASSIMILIANI effected his reappearance as a faithful and hard-working *Pollio*. A Mlle. TREUER made her first curtsey as *Adalgisa* and was indulgently received. This young lady has a very fine voice indeed, but is as yet too deficient in histrionic ability for the Metropolitan stage. Hard practice elsewhere, however, may do wonders for her, and we shall be glad to hear of and to recognize her future success. On Wednesday an emphatic "sensation" was made by Signor LEFRANC in "Il Poliuto," in which he was effectually aided by Miss KELLOGG. Leaving MARIO and SALVI, both singers of a far different school, out of the question, we have had no dramatic tenor here to compare with Signor LEFRANC. If his *Arnoldo* in "William Tell," which is announced for Tuesday, is as much better than his *Poliutus* as his *Poliutus* is better than his *Manrico*, we may expect next week a genuine *furor*, surpassing anything elicited by operatic achievements for many a day. Miss KELLOGG has so far improved in strength, passion, and mastery of stage conventions, as to outstrip in *Pauline* (into which the opera bills persist in Gallicising the name) any of her former serious efforts. Both artists were summoned before the curtain, with great applause, on Wednesday, and the two repeats of "Il Poliuto," on Friday, and at the *matinée* yesterday, were no less attractive and triumphant than was its first presentation. "William Tell," as before observed, will be sung on Tuesday, Monday being devoted to the final rehearsal; and we hazard little in predicting for the occasion the fullest house yet collected at the Academy this season.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 25, a grand concert is to be given at the Academy in aid of the Dramatic Fund Association, when a great variety of attractions will be offered, the chief of which, no doubt, will be the singing of Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, that lady having generously consented, on this occasion, to appear.

Miss BATEMAN's attraction at Booth's Theatre seems to have undergone no diminution, and her striking personation of *Mary Warner* still retains possession of the boards. Those who have not seen this performance should hasten to do so, since the coming five nights, in consequence of previous unalterable arrangements, must be the last of Miss BATEMAN's engagement. During the past nine weeks that accomplished young actress has made a deep and abiding impression on the New-York audience, who will earnestly desire to welcome her reappearance before them. The veteran comedian Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT is underlined at this theatre, and will open Nov. 29 as *Falstaff*.

At the elegant little Fifth-avenue Theatre, the favorite comedy of "Caste" having been very creditably placed upon the stage on Monday, has drawn excellent houses during the past week, and will no doubt be repeated during the season. Great pains have been taken to do justice to this, perhaps the best and certainly the most popular, of Mr. ROBERTSON's plays, and we are glad to know that "Caste" has been received here with decided marks of public approbation. To-morrow night "London Assurance" is to be played, with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, supported by the whole of the excellent company.

Mr. JOHN LESTER WALLACK has continued to be at "Home," and to get into "A Regular Fix," nightly, at the fashionable house that bears his name, and with the happiest results. The same bill, no doubt, is stereotyped on the boards of Wallack's for some time to come. It certainly will be for all next week; and the many novelties in preparation, and the repeats, which the public, like the children, "cry for," are deferred to the imperious necessity of a successful run.

English opera has prospered exceedingly at the Grand Opera House, where the Richings-Bernard troupe have given eight performances during the week just ended. To-morrow, the same artists will produce BALFE's "Bohemian Girl," with the coöperation of Mlle. RITA SANGALLI and a full *corps de ballet*.

The success of "London" at the French Theatre is becoming quite positive, and the play, as well as the acting and scenery, the worth of which was discovered from the first, had the serious attention of a large audience each night last week. It will, of course, be kept upon the bills until further notice, and if only by reason of its artistic scenic illustrations—the most elaborate of which, representing respectively London Bridge, the Charing Cross Railway Station, and the Australian Docks, have been exhibited twice and thrice at each performance, in deference to general applause—is likely to enjoy a protracted run.

A change of performance will be made at the Olympic to-morrow evening. "The Lost Will" and "The Lottery Ticket" are to be acted, instead of the pieces given last week. Mr. W. HOLSTON appears in both works.

Miss PAULINE HINDLEY, the new lady rider, continues at the Circus this week. So do the Bedouin Arabs, who, with the regular company, are to execute a series of somersault acts of a most exciting character.

The minstrels still transact a profitable business. "The Bosses of the Ring" is the title of the principal act done at the San Francisco Company's hall, while "Shoo, Fly!" is maintained as the salient feature of the programme at Bryants' Fourteenth-street Opera House.

Home Gossip.

A telegram from Salt Lake City announces the death, yesterday, after an illness of some duration, of Miss ANNIE LOCKHART, the actress.... JOHN BROUGHAM last week ended an engagement of a fortnight in Galveston, Texas....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS appeared in Buffalo, Wednesday ....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' Orchestra performs in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 13....Mrs. BOWLES, played last week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were at De Bar's Opera House, in the same city. Miss FILOMENO also performed there last week....Mlle. PATTI sings on Monday evening in Utica....Miss MARRIOTT, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY and the Parepa-Rosa opera troupe supplied the amusements of Cincinnati last week....The receipts on Thanksgiving Day at Selwyn's Theatre in Boston reached $2,800, exceeding any ever had at that house....A Convention of delegates from the choral societies of Massachusetts met in Boston last week....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH acted, Wednesday and Thursday, in Hartford, Conn....Miss JEAN HOSMER was, at last accounts, in Nashville, Tenn....The experience and judgment of the critic of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* are indicated by the following article, which we reprint verbatim: "For the first time during the existence of the *Journal*, we notice a theatrical representation editorially. We generally leave that matter to our locals, but really the WORRELL sisters are such splendid actresses that we feel bound to call upon our citizens to support them. For a long time they were the lessees of the New-York Theatre, and by their talent, wit and worth, succeeded in gaining the approval of their audiences to such an extent as to make their place of amusement the favorite one in the city. Without doubt they are the best actresses in their line on the American stage, and we are sure such another opportunity to witness burlesque opera and comedy will not be presented to our people in many years. The Messrs. OFFUTT inform us that the sale of seats is already immense. We are happy to announce this fact, for we are sure that all who see them, beautiful and sparkling as they are, and no less modest than beautiful, will not fail to go again."

THE CASE OF MARY WARNER.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 13.

Two weeks ago a new and beautiful play was produced for the first time in Chicago, at Aiken's Museum. It was a touching story, exquisitely told, of womanly tenderness and fidelity, and the cruel nature of man. "Mary Warner," the title of the melting domestic drama in question, proved very popular, and the theatre was crowded nightly.

The play had been the theme of no inconsiderable amount of journalistic comment of a favorable nature in London and New-York, the only two cities where it had been previously given, and its continued success in Chicago was another and crowning proof of its intrinsic excellence. It was presented every night of last week, and at the *matinées*, and was underlined for the whole of the present week. The surprise, then, of the *habitues* of this favorite resort of amusement-seekers may be inferred at their beholding the announcements that appeared in the morning papers on yesterday, to the effect that "Foul Play" would be given for the next two nights at the Museum. The dramatization of CHARLES READ's romance referred to is known to be a regular stand-by of Mr. AIKEN's—something to fall back on in a sudden emergency; hence the curiosity to know what had become of the persecuted "Mary Warner." The explanation of the mystery was found in the United District Court, in the shape of a bill praying for an injunction to restrain Mr. AIKEN from "producing, playing in, representing, or aiding to represent" the play in question. This petition was filed by Messrs. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAAK, well-known attorneys of this city, in behalf of Mr. GEORGE CROWE, of New-York.

The document alleges that the play of "Mary Warner" was written by TOM TAYLOR, of London, and by him sold, in the manuscript, to KATE BATEMEN CROWE, the complainant's wife; that the sum of £400 sterling was paid for the same, and that the exclusive privilege of playing it for a period of five years was also included in the purchase. The petitioners for the injunction also state that no authorized copy of the drama has ever been printed, and aver that all parts of the different characters have always been given out in manuscript, so that if any printed copy exists it has been obtained surreptitiously and by fraud. The complainant did not stop with his petition for an injunction alone, but has taken the necessary steps toward the procuring of full and complete damages. As the play has been greeted with crowded houses from the first night of its presentation, this is in reality the most important part of the suit. The injunction was granted on yesterday afternoon by Judge DRUMMOND, and a summons, made returnable on the first Monday in December, was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal to be served by him. This of course is an effectual check upon any further performance of the play at the Museum, but Manager AIKEN had doubtless foreseen that the injunction would be granted, and had fallen back upon "Foul Play." He made no endeavor to prevent the order in question being issued by the Judge, knowing probably the fatuity of so doing, but he is probably saving his ammunition for the sharper legal battle to come.

News from Abroad.

THE NEW FRENCH PLAY.

Galignani's Messenger contains an animated *critique* of the new play just successfully produced at the Paris Gymnase. "Should any of our readers," it says, "fancy that we were too enthusiastic in our admiration of Mlle. DESCLEE's performance in 'Diana deLys,' let any such hie them to the Gymnase to see her in *Froufrou*, for there, as in *Diane*, she outshines all her colleagues in transferring to the stage all the airs and graces of the *dame du monde*. Though there are artists at this theatre who have attained rare excellence in that respect, Mlle. DESCLEE not only transplants the vernis of the lady of fashion to the stage, but proves herself a perfect *comédienne*. RAVEL plays capitally the part of an old beau; he dyes his grey hairs, because he says he is not worthy to wear them otherwise—and, in truth, the old scamp is always dangling about the *coulisses* or dining in the *demi-monde*. He has two daughters, *Louise* and *Froufrou* (Mlle. DESCLEE.) *Froufrou* is a light-hearted, joyous, fast young lady, somewhat of the Benoiton school, though she never falls into the caricature, cascades, and argot which unfortunately have been adopted by the girls of the period. From first to last, in her maiden glee and in her subsequent sin and sorrow, she is always a lady, and as BEN JOHNSON says, "a very woman." Despite her sneaking kindness for another neighbor, *M. deValreas*, she marries a diplomatist, Count de *Sartoris*, who dwells in the vicinity. Punch pithily recommends to "persons about to marry," his laconic: "Don't," but, as there are still misguided people in the world who will commit matrimony and other follies, let them take warning by this charming sketch of modern society and abstain from marrying a fast young lady. Poor *Sartoris* found that he had taken what Lord DERBY called "a leap in the dark," and when the inexorable "Peeler" glares his bullseye, discovers that all is not gold that glitters. His young wife likes Paris and its pleasures, and will not hear of his accepting embassy at Carlsruhe. So he throws up his appointment, exacting only one condition—that *Froufrou* will not play *Indiana et Charlemagne*, and dance with *Valreas*. "*Je croyais que tu allais me demander quelque chose le raisonnable*," she says, and goes off with her former flame. Even her child fails to wean her from this round of pleasure, so that she summonses her sister *Louise* to perform the maternal duties, while she is diverting herself, as, gentle reader, you see several young married ladies of your acquaintance disporting themselves now-a-days. The tempter *Valreas* intervenes but is rejected by *Froufrou*, who flies to her home for consolation; but then she finds her child's affection chilled and her husband's love changed into coolness, so she turns like a fierce monad on her virtuous sister—"You have taken my home, my husband, my child—you may keep them all!" and flies off to Venice with *Valreas*. Never in the best days of the Theatre Francais did we ever see an *artiste* who can bend our hearts more at her will than Mlle. DESCLEE. *Sartoris* mortally wounds *Valreas* in a duel, and when this last is dying, his guilty partner prays to see him; but no, she cannot be admitted, because his mother sits in her purity by her son's deathbed. "*Et moi donc!*" she gasps forth in all the anguish which crushes women who have fallen, without losing all their past purity. The unutterable sorrow thrown by poor lost *Froufrou* into this ejaculation is too deep for words, far too deep at least for us to find any which could convey to you any approximate idea of that choking sensation which at times overcomes even the most *blasé*. *Non omnis moriar*, however; and he—to say nothing of she—who could sit in his stall and still his emotions during this sad scene, may boast his qualifications to enter the lists of Paris life. It may be that there were some ladies in the *loges* whose withers were not unwrung; but, *cospetto!* how the galled jades winced under the memory of a first false step and its attendant *Némésis!* Lais and Aspasia, who were there in their war-paint, some of them looking vastly like red Indians, first simpered, but then sobbed outright. The general wail was not for effect, for the experienced are not to be caught by a dramatic performance, but it was the rush of uncontrolable sympathy which the artist had evoked."

HAYTI.

The Revolutionists Victorious in the South—Desertion of Salnave's Generals—Business Reviving—Exchange 550.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

The revolution in the South has at length resulted in the triumph of the insurgents. SALNAVE's hopes, so far as the suppression of the insurrection in this part of the country was concerned, depended upon the success of the military operations undertaken by his chosen and trusted Generals, VICTORINE CHEVALIER and VIL LUBIN. For some time past both of these Generals have been doing their best to reduce the South and West, but having become convinced of the utter hopelessness of the task they have undertaken, they have accepted the situation, recognizing the revolution in these parts as an accomplished fact, and uniting themselves with the revolutionists.

SALNAVE'S MOVEMENTS.

On the 4th inst. CHEVALIER sent in a delegation from his headquarters to this place, to arrange the terms upon which his adherence to the Anti-Government party might be effected; and, after a brief conference with the revolutionary leaders, matters were satisfactorily settled, immediately following which he left with a part of his army for Port-au-Prince, with the view of compelling SALNAVE to abdicate. Meanwhile SALNAVE, after having visited Miragoane in the steamer *Algonquin* to find that there were no insurgents there, abandoned his intention of bombarding that place, and was fortifying Port-au-Prince, determined to defend that city to the last.

RESULT OF THE CHANGE.

VIL LUBIN has been proclaimed Provisional President of the West, and remains here to assume the duties of the office. The result of this unexpected change in the state of military affairs is that confidence in business matters having been partially restored, the country people are bringing their coffee into market more freely, and trade is assuming greater briskness. Provisions are in demand, and selling at good prices. Exchange, 550.

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION.

General Sherman Chosen President—Speeches of Generals Sherman, Force and Wilson at the Banquet.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Louisville, on Thursday, the Committee on the selection of officers for the ensuing year presented the name of General SHERMAN for President. General SHERMAN stepped forward to object, but the report was adopted before he could possibly utter a single word, whereupon he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose that this is what you call "snap judgment." I had intended to rise and ask you, as a special favor, to excuse me. I am now the Commanding General of the regular army, and for a time command four distinct branches of that army, each of which is represented by societies similar to the one before me. I confess that I have a strong leaning toward the Army of the Tennessee, and I think I have a right to; but, at the same time, I respect all the others in the same measure, and I know you appreciate that spirit. It is a question in my mind whether or not I compromise these others somewhat in accepting the position which you have so kindly tendered me. Men who are formed into societies are jealous of each other and of their officers. I do not wish by any public acts of mine to express a preference for either, for all are alike. They have stood with me side by side; we have slept upon the same ground; lived at the same frugal board, and fought under the same colors. At one meeting last winter, at Chicago, I thought we had accomplished the full measure of our glory. It was a glorious meeting; all joyful, all congenial, all cordial—in fact a little too cordial—until its close. We had a glorious good time, and I thought it about the last of our Society. But I am astonished—agreeably astonished—to find so many here in this hall to-day, and to find you voting ten dollars to the Society as though it were nothing. [Laughter.] I am glad to say that if I can do anything to aid you, I shall be most happy to do so. I will travel any distance to have the pleasure of being with you; but, if you can excuse me from this generously offered honor, I will be much obliged to you. This is a social organization. You are not bound to obey your superior officer, and I would like to see you fix your choice on some Captain, Colonel, or Brigadier-General. Any of them named in the list of Vice-Presidents would make a noble President. I see before me hundreds, any one of whom would preside with dignity over this Society. Therefore, I ask you to relieve me. I know you feel kindly toward me, and I reciprocate the feeling; for we are all here in sympathy and in harmony. Then let me ask again to decline this honor, for the present, at least, and let me ask you to select, out of that list or some other, one to preside over your deliberations the next year. However, if you insist, I can but submit to your wishes, though I assure you that I prefer it otherwise.

Major NUNES thereupon arose and addressed the Chair as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: As General SHERMAN has so often come to our relief, it looks ungrateful to refuse to relieve him, but we all know that with his military ability he is fully competent to command, as he has commanded the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Potomac, and I think you will agree with me in saying that he can now become President to all of them. He has genius and talents enough to preside over them all.

These remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, and when it had subsided General SHERMAN said:

It seems to be my fate to again command the Army of the Tennessee, and while I submit to your will, I assure you that at the end of the year I shall again press the same plea. I will now take the chair. I hope the business of the day is nearly over. But before taking my seat I will say that the day before I left Washington I called upon the President of the United States, and found him well and perfectly comfortable—not at all bowed down by the cares of office. He remarked that he would like to come along, but could not do so, as members of his Cabinet were daily consulting him about business; members of Congress arriving, and a great many strangers coming from a distance to see him. In a like manner the Secretary of war sends his wishes to you. He begged me to say that, which you all know, nothing but an absolute press of business could have kept him away.

THE DINNER.

The annual dinner was given at the Galt House, on Thursday evening. At the first table were seated General W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Generals Irvin McDowell, John Pope, James M. Schofield, G. M. Dodge, Eli Parker, A. Beckwith, Godfrey Weitzel, Wesley Merritt, T. L. Crittenden, James B. Fry and others. Major-General M. T. FORCE responded to the toast in honor of the President as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The response to this toast should be simple and honest. It has been customary in this Society to open the evening's entertainment by toasting the President of the United States. For many years past it has been more general to toast the Government of the United States; but this evening we resume the old practice, and this evening we toast the President of the United States. All honor to our Chief Magistrate, and through him, to the nation. We look through its trials and its triumph, and here we toast the Chief Magistrate, and through him the people, and we look back, around and forward, and each one feels within his heart, "Thank God, I, too, am an American." Drinking a toast to the President of the United States is no form of observance. We know the office, and we honor the man who fills the office. The Army of the Tennessee know him. We knew him at his first essay at Belmont, through his toils in the West, and some of us were at the closing scenes in the East. In the earlier days in the war he taught us in the obeying of orders, whatever they were, and enforcing them, whatever they were, the first lessons of the soldier. He saw his method of carrying on war. With him it was a serious matter. War was a duty—a task—something to be accomplished, and he kept at it, never flagging, never wearying, never disponding, but always hammering at it until he had effected his ends. He was ever willing to accord the justice due to all who had helped to make the Army of the Tennessee. So it was that while in the army we had entire confidence in his leadership. In those days we knew that what he had planned he would carry out. To-night we have a right to speak not only of what he was, but of what he is. We knew him then, and we know him now, for he carries the simple qualities that characterized him in the old office into the new one. He is the same pure man; the same resolute will and the same common sense are his chief characteristics; and to-night, when we drink to the President of the United States, we drink with respect to the high office and with personal respect for the man.

To the second toast, the Army and the Navy, General SHERMAN responded. He said:

GENTLEMEN: Being President on this occasion, I am the official mouthpiece, and I may declare not only what the toast is, but its sense. The sense of this toast is national. You as a part here, as a society, the representatives of the fact, declare the army and navy to be national, a synonym, just as the President of the United States, and as such the army and navy feel complimented. I, as their representative, acknowledge, as the President of this meeting, the compliment intended to be conveyed, and they are worthy of the compliment. There are others who can bear testimony to this as well as I. The army of the United States has been reduced so that it is now no larger than four of the old corps, and is only the army in spirit. Its whole power connects in the spirit life that unites it, and its life and power are as great to-day as ever, I assure you. Any day you please—any day the nation may demand it—you may fly to arms with your tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. Of the navy in like manner I speak in a national sense. It is the representative of our nation, abroad as well as at home. We used to think the navy could never get to Louisville, but we have seen it here. We have sent navies—not marine ships, but small ships, and they have succeeded here as well as any organized effort anywhere in rivers, harbors or upon the high seas. The navy to-day is as good as it ever was. Its discipline is as good, its officers are as good, and its men are as willing to endure privations and to fight for the flag of our country. I hope, therefore, the Army of the Tennessee, represented here, and the gentlemen of Louisville sitting here, are as right in the conception of their toast as I may be in my response. The army and navy are worthy of the high compliment you pay them, and the army and navy are better than they would be without these compliments.

Major General J. H. WILSON responded for the "Cavalry of the West," saying:

COMRADES: I never was in as trying a place in my life as I am to-night, except when, after crossing the Chickahominy with SHERIDAN, on the road to Richmond, my division got between the breastworks in front and the swamps in the rear, and a dispatch came to me to "hold that position." I sent back word that I would. I was very much in the fix that JOHN PHŒNIX was in when on one occasion he had a fight with the editor of the Santiago *Herald*. I am decidedly of opinion that speeching on such an occasion as this is out of place. I am not a speaker, and don't desire to learn to make speeches. Being a cavalry man I don't like to get mixed up with the infantry; [laughter;] it might damage the infantry. I feel on this occasion very much as a certain soldier General MEREDITH told me of to-day. He was getting away from the battle of Winchester, when he happened to meet his General. "Where are you going?" asked the General. "General," he replied, "I am not giving up; I'm not demoralized; I'm not scattered; but, General, I haven't a bit of confidants in my Colonel!" I might tell you something about the cavalry of the West. I know all about it, although most of the boys are at home. A certain old Colonel in Missouri was trying to reconstruct the State, and was a candidate for Governor. He met with a reproof from his General, though a better officer than he was never served. He came to me and said: "The General has rebuked me. I never claimed to be much of a soldier, and don't know anything about this military business, but I bet ye I can plow a furrow straighter than any man in his command." A good many of the boys are in the condition of the Colonel. They could plow a straight furrow, and could always find where the enemy's guns were. The cavalry of the West never came in sight of a gun that they did not get. [Laughter. A voice, "And nothing else." Renewed laughter.] When General SHERMAN gave me command he gave me a *carte blanche*. He said I need not ask him for instructions. "I would not make any attempt to divide the glory with you," said he. His observation was that it needed a man of not very great capacity—I think he alluded to General KILPATRICK. The cavalry started from Louisville, and they were the first troops that ever did march from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico; and they captured 182 guns. [A voice—"Muskets!"] No, not muskets, we left them behind for the infantry to pick up. I didn't get up to make a speech. ["Go in, go in."] General SHERIDAN came here and somebody spoke to him about speaking. He said he didn't come here to make a speech, but to talk and drink with the boys and have "a good time." Now all I've got to say is "go in."

Other toasts were offered and responded to as follows:

"The Army of the Tennessee." Response by Major-General WALTER GRESHAM.

"JOHN A. RAWLINS." Music—"Dirge."

"To the Honored Dead of the Army of the Tennessee." Response by Major-General J. W. SPRAGUE.

"To our Comrades of all the Armies of the Union." Response by Major-General JOHN POPE.

"The March to the Sea." Response by Major-General M. D. LEGGETT.

"The Memory of MCPHERSON." Dirge.

"The Volunteer Soldier." Response by Major-General T. L. CRITTENDEN.

"Our Invited Guests." Response by Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, in the absence of Major-General IRVING MCDOWELL.

"Peace." Response by General T. LESLIE DICKEY.

WASHINGTON.

Late Revenue Seizures—The Weekly Currency Statement—Personal—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The seizures reported at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day were as follows: 29,000 cigars seized in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District; 163,000 pounds of tobacco seized in the Fifth Kentucky District. A report was also received from Collector CRANE, of the Fifth North Carolina District, stating that he had seized the tobacco factory of H. A. REEVES for violation of the tobacco tax laws.

THE SOUTHERN FAIRS.

A telegraphic dispatch was received from Commissioner DELANO to-day, stating that the Georgia excursion party had accepted an invitation to attend the Florida State Fair at Jacksonville, and that they left yesterday for that city, and will return here on Saturday next.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the President to-day was Judge PIERREPONT, District Attorney of New York, who arrived here this morning; Senator SHERMAN; ex-Congressman LOAN, of Missouri; and Third Auditor CLARK, also obtained audience. Secretary BOUTWELL returned from Massachusetts this evening with his family. He made no stay in New-York. His winter residence will be in commodious quarters at 427 Twelfth-street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Sunday School Society connected with the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in this city to-day, it was resolved that one of the best methods of interesting and retaining the old scholars of the Sunday Schools is that the parents and adult members of the Church attend regularly and punctually the sessions of the schools, and participate in the exercises.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

The bricklayers will hold a National Convention in this City in January next.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $1,007,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To the United States Depository at Baltimore	35,000
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	50,000
To national banks, &c	358,000
The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,501,750
For public deposits	19,408,000
National bank notes burned during the week	108,900
Total amount burned	17,851,826
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	264,730
Total issued therefor	17,697,260
Balance due for mutilated notes	154,596
Outstanding circulation at this date	299,777,543
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	350,990

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE W. WOOD has been detached from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*. Lieutenant S. R. BAIRD has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Goods for the Holidays.

Those who propose making holiday presents—and who does not?—must not fail to notice the advertisement elsewhere in our columns, which gives an insight into the invoice of goods, specially adapted to the holiday trade, and imported by late steamers, which Mr. CHESTER BULLOCK will open on Monday, Nov. 22. The catalogue of goods is represented as inexhaustible in variety and richness.

The Beethoven Centennial.

Another meeting for celebrating the centenary of the birth of LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN, the renowned musical composer, occurring next year, by a musical festival in this City, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night, Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON presiding. The meeting was attended by a goodly number of prominent citizens of this City. Mr. J. H. CHAMBERS, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved, and he then read a report of the committee that had been appointed in order to draw a plan of permanent organization and make suggestions with regard to the manner of arranging the festival. After some deliberation the following permanent officers were appointed: Messrs. William C. Bryant, President; Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Henry G. Stebbins, C. F. Loosey, John R. Brady, Signor di Lucca, Clarence A. Seward, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Vice-Presidents; Henry Clews, Treasurer, and Colonel Frank E. Howe, Secretary. The following Board of Managers was appointed, with power to increase their number to one hundred members: Messrs. A. T. Stewart, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles C. Dodge, John A. Griswold, Richard L. Larremore, Horace B. Fry, D. Lydig Suydam, Charles E. Gregory Moses Taylor, Townsend Cox, Andrew H. Green, Charles E. Milnor, C. Frank Chickering, R. A. Witthaus, Frederick Kapp, Albert Weber, William Steinway, John Stephenson, James Geddes Day, T. B. Musgrave, Fordyce Barker, Henry C. Watson, C. T. Christensen, Edward M. Archibald, Bienar de Montmorand, Dr. Hermann Roesing, George Jones, Horace Greeley, James G. Bennett, Charles A. Dana, Manton Marble, David M. Stone, Erastus Brooks, Oswald Ottendorfer, Geo. W. Curtis, H. J. Hastings.

In accordance with the report of the Committee, it was resolved that the festival should consist of a succession of musical observances for a number of days, and that application be made to the Central Park Commissioners asking them to appropriate a site for a building for the festival, and to take charge and management of the construction of the same. It having been further resolved that the Board of Managers be empowered to fill any vacancy of the permanent officers, and to take any further measures deemed necessary, the meeting adjourned.

Serious Accident to a New-Jersey Pleasure Party.

Yesterday afternoon complaint was made at the Newark Street Commissioner's office of the dangerous condition of an excavation made by the Aqueduct Board in Astor-street. It was stated that, on the morning of Thursday last, a party, numbering seventeen persons, riding in a large wagon, had been precipitated into the hole, many of them being injured by the fall. The party had, it appears, come to the house of Mr. NEEFUS, of No. 50 Astor-street, to "surprise" the family on Thanksgiving Eve. They started to return at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, and were soon afterward thrown into the pit, the absence of gaslight in the street having prevented them from being made aware of the presence of danger. Out of the seventeen persons only three escaped without injury, but those who were hurt were not seriously injured. Miss FRAZEE, the daughter of PHINEAS FRAZEE, of Rahway, was reported yesterday afternoon to be in a dangerous condition from the effect of her bruises. Another lady, Mrs. PALMER, a resident of New-York, was injured so badly that she has been confined to the house to which she was taken. The names of the injured persons, with the exception of the one given, could not be learned.

The excavation is ten feet deep and twelve or fifteen feet wide at the surface. It was left unguarded, and the street lights were out. A suit will be commenced against the city for damages. The fact that the accident occurred was unknown to the Police, and it was not made public until the complaint was made at the office of the Street Commissioner yesterday.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Sixth Aldermanic District.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting and torchlight procession took place last evening at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, in favor of the nomination of OTTO H. COOP for Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District The demonstration was gotten up under the auspices of the Independent Workingmen's Association.

Speeches were made by Hon. DANIEL N. O'BRIEN, H. MITCHELL, JOHN R. PURDY, JAMES BOYLE, LUKE COZZENS and others, and resolutions adopted in opposition to the Tammany Ring and in favor of the workingmen's candidate.

The demonstration was still further enlivened by the firing of rockets and cannon.

Democratic Union School Conventions.

The Democratic Union (Smith Ely) Ward Conventions met last evening to nominate a candidate for School Trustee in each ward. The following were the only nominations made:

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Wards.	Wards.
4th—John Powers.	15th—J. N. Philips.
13th—Richard Evans.	19th—Hugh Mitchell.

The remaining Conventions adjourned without nominating.

Democratic Union Aldermanic Nominations.

The following nominations were made last evening by the Democratic Union Mens' Aldermanic Conventions:

	For Alderman.	Ast. Alderman.
10th District	J. W. GUNTZER.	No nomination.
14th "	JAS. MCIVOR.	No nomination.

The same party last evening nominated AARON MENDOZA for Civil Justice of the Fifth District.

Republican School Conventions.

The Republican School Conventions met last evening and made the following nominations:

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Wards.	Wards.
11th—James R. Taylor.	17th—Hiram Merritt.
13th—P. McQuade.	19th—Weeks W. Culver.
16th—John Delamater.	

The remaining Conventions adjourned to meet during the present week.

Civil and Police Justices.

Alderman JAMES E. COULTER has received the nomination of the Independent Democracy of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards for Police Justice of the Seventh District, and the nomination has been indorsed by the United German Democracy. Mr. JOHN A. STEMMLER has received the nomination of the German Democracy for Civil Justice of the Seventh District.

Republican Nomination in the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.

The Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-street organizations of this district have united upon GEORGE ROSS for Alderman, and ANDREW J. GILMORE for Assistant. Mr. ROSS has served for three terms in the Board of Councilmen. Mr. SPENCER has likewise been nominated in this district, as also Mr. PULLIS and Mr. MOSES JACKSON.

No Party Nomination for Police Justice.

At a meeting of citizens of the Second Ward, held last evening, irrespective of party, a series of resolutions were adopted indorsing the eminent fitness of EDWARD HOGAN as a candidate for Police Justice, and recommending all citizens of the ward, without regard to party affiliations, to work for his reëlection.

Independent Candidate for Police Justice.

Colonel WM. H. FARRAR has received the nomination of the workingmen and independent Democrats for Police Justice of the Eighth District, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, and will run as an independent Democratic candidate.

The Kings County Canvass.

The Kings County Canvassers have counted in WALTER Sheriff by a majority over CUNNINGHAM of 498; MURPHY, for Senate, (Third District,) by a majority over OAKEY of 6,488; and PEACE over KAUFFMAN, for Senate, (Second District,) by a majority of 1,351.

Nominations by the Constitutional Union.

An adjourned meeting of the Judicial Convention (Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards) of the above organization was held last evening, at No. 956 Third-avenue, when the following named gentlemen were unanimously nominated: For Police Justice, JAMES E. COULTER, of the Twenty-second Ward; for Civil Justice, JOHN A. STEMMLER, of the Nineteenth Ward.

Mozart Aldermanic Nominations.

The Fifth District Mozart Aldermanic Convention held an adjourned meeting last night, and nominated HENRY HUGHES for Alderman and ISAAC ROBINSON for Assistant Alderman.

THE TURF.

Sale of Race Horses.

The sale of a number of race horses, belonging to Messrs. ECKERSON and WELDON, which had been postponed on account of the storm on Wednesday last, which had prevented their arrival from Jerome Park in time for the sale, took place yesterday at Messrs. BARKER & HAMBLIN's sale rooms, on Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street. Very few were sold, the majority being bought in. Among the latter were *Metairie*, for $1,300; *Sanford*, $1,975; *Tammany*, 2 years, $700; *Ketchum*, 2 years, $465; *Adelgazia*, (brood mare,) no offer, and a two-year old bay colt by *Breckinridge*, dam *Belle*, by *Monarch*, $540. *Sleety*, 5 years, was sold to Mr. ALLEN for $345; *Zigzag*, aged, to Mr. J. O'DONNELL for $310; *Simple Simon*, $220, and *Flora McIvor*, $2,000, to Dr. J. W. WELDON. *Aldebaran* and *Jubal* were not sold.

MATCHED.

A match for $1,000, dash of a mile, to be run on the Paterson Course on Monday, the 29th inst., has been made between Mr. J. J. ECKERSON's ch. h. *Metairie*, 5 years, 124 pounds, and Mr. G. HINCHMAN's ch. c. *Boaster*, 4 years, 118 pounds. Both are well-known racers of great speed, and this match will create considerable interest in turf circles at this, the close of the racing season.

Escape of a Murderer.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, who was convicted of murder at the last session of the Sussex County Court of Sessions and confined in the jail at Newton, awaiting the execution of a sentence to the gallows on the 10th prox., escaped from the jail on Wednesday night. He had filed the irons which bound him and digged an aperture through three walls which stood between his death and liberty. As soon as he freed himself he is supposed to have been driven away in a carriage then waiting for him. Detectives are on his track.

A New Pleasure Ground in New-York.

It is currently reported in reliable quarters, that it is proposed to select a site upon the upper end of the island, in the vicinity of Fort George, for a pleasure ground, designed for uses similar to those of the Prospect Park Association of Brooklyn. A bill is to be introduced in the next Legislature for this purpose, by which the whole improvement will be placed under the control of the Central Park Commissioners, or of a committee of citizens of equal influence and standing.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Grand Jury which has had the gold conspiracy under investigation, though failing to find indictments against any of the parties, have nevertheless deemed a portion of the evidence taken before them worthy of being given to the public for its information. With this view, such portions of the testimony as they deemed deserving of publicity have been submitted to the proper authorities, who still hold the questions of the legality and expediency of its publication under consideration.

Fire in Cedar-Street—Several Persons Injured.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was caused in the water closet in the rear of No. 123 Cedar-street, occupied by WILLIAM FOGARTY as a boarding house. The fire originated from the leakage of gas; and when the firemen opened the doors to get access to the flames an explosion of the gas occurred, by which the following persons were seriously injured about the head and face and body: JAMES ROONEY, assistant foreman, and JOHN MCKEON and THEODORE DAKIN, members of Engine Company No. 6; JOHN MCCARTY, a laborer, residing at No. 123 New Chambers-street, and FOGARTY, the occupant of the house. All of the injured were taken to the New-street Police Station, and their wounds having been dressed by Police Surgeon ANDREWS, they were sent to their homes, with the exception of MCCARTY, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The damage to the building and contents was about $800, and is covered by insurance.

Police Promotions and Transfers.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, held yesterday, the following patrolmen were promoted to be roundsmen, and transferred for duty in the new ranks to the precincts named: SAMUEL F. PINCKNEY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, to the Twelfth Precinct; JOSEPH M. FOOTE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, to the Twenty-third Precinct; J. MCGLOIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, to the Seventh Precinct; JAMES HENNEY, of the Forty-third Precinct, to the Forty-eighth Precinct; FRANCIS MCQUADE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, to the Forty-seventh Precinct; L. P. LONG, of the Twenty-third Precinct to the Twenty-first Precinct; W. KENNARD, of the Thirty-second Precinct, was also made roundsman and was not transferred.

Alleged Frauds by a Bankrupt.

RAMSON S. LATORRE, who has been confined in Ludlow-street Jail for the last two years, by virtue of an order of arrest issued in a civil suit in a State Court, was brought before United States Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, on the charge of having surreptitiously disposed of about $100,000 worth of goods at a time when he was insolvent and contemplated bankruptcy, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. He was held in $20,000 bail to appear for examination.

HOME AGAIN.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his old New-York office, No. 49 Bond-street, for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, and wens. Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair, and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they should not be discouraged. The one-preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for all diseases; it may remove some, when in other cases it is useless, and in many positively injurious. Dr. PERRY's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has, or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. Hence his great success in treating capillary diseases. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Holiday Present.—POLLAK & SON manufacture warranted genuine meerschaum goods. Stores Nos. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and 27 John-st., middle of block. Also, repairing and boiling done.

The Swiss Mt. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BANNING—LANE.—At Exeter, N. H., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker, DAVID L. BANNING, of New-York, to CARRIE, daughter of the late Joel C. Lane, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Houghtenville, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, NELLIE, wife of E. M. Allen, and only daughter of B. F. Libby, Esq., formerly of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

BLEAKLEY.—At his residence, Verplanck's Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 18, William Bleakley, Ex-Sheriff of Westchester County, N. Y., aged 61 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Andrew and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Peekskill on arrival of the 10½ A. M. Hudson River train.

KINGSLAND.—At Franklin, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869, MARTHA, wife of Joseph Kingsland, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Monday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANE.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, ADDIE V. LANE, after a lingering illness.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 238 West 43d-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 22d inst.

MCALISTER.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, EDWARD G., son of James B. and R. W. McAlister, aged 7 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 180 Broome-st., on Sunday, the 21st inst. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MCCONVILL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 19, at the residence of his brother, John McConvill, Clinton, corner DeKalb-av., WILLIAM MCCONVILL, aged 54 years.

His funeral will take place at 11½ A. M. on Monday, the 22d inst., from St. Patrick's Church, Kent, corner Willoughby-av. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SETON.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 20, at his late residence, No. 28 Union-square, SAMUEL W. SETON, in the 81st year of his age, for over forty years connected with the public schools of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, from Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, without further notice.

WALLACE.—On Friday, Nov. 19, 1869, after a lingering illness, THOMAS R., youngest son of Thomas R. and Julia D. Wallace, aged 1 year 3 months and 13 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 17 Forsyth-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

"My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Savior's image rise."

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions for SALE, and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Dyspepsia, phthisis, constipation, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE. $1 50 per pound. T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y., Also of J. F. HENRY, 8 College-place.

YOUR TEETH CAN BE SAVED WITHout having them extracted (with OROPLASTIC.) Painful decayed teeth or stumps can be restored by filling and building up to original shape and color without pain. Durability, warranted never to ache nor change color; tested since 1854. Filling first tooth $2; each additional, $1. Dr. SIGESMOND, No. 42 Union-square, east side.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

TO THE LADIES.—MOORE'S CUSHIONed Blotter, Scotch Tartan Tops. Nice present for holidays, at Stationers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 21, at the usual hour. In the evening he will commence a course of lectures to young men, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Money; the Way to Get it, and the Way to Use it.* Young men invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—Rev. J. W. SCHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of Floyd Smith, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERsary of the Sunday School Missionary Association, Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARDS, will be held this SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 21. Rev. WM. AIKMAN and Governor WOODFORD will address the meeting.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 21, morning at 10½. Subject—*The Prophet Roll.* Evening 7½, subject—*Education of the Moral Sense.* At evening service seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D. All are cordially invited to attend.

OUR PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS—ARE they to be preserved and perfected, or are they to be perverted and destroyed, will be the subject of consideration at the meeting at No. 304 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. A. J. CANFIELD.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, West of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Dr. SCOTT. Evening subject: *The Seventh Commandment.*

REV. O. ELLERSON, OF ATTORNEY-st. M. P. Church, will speak THIS EVENING at Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-st. Subject—*Temperance.* At 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN will lecture SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock on *Henry VIII and his Divorce of Catharine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ THE PRICES SET DOWN AS WORTH IN THIS COLUMN ARE NOT REGULAR RETAIL PRICES, BUT ARE THE USUAL WHOLESALE PRICES AT WHICH THESE GOODS ARE SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS JOBBING HOUSES.

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
Now selling at retail,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Block.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 22,

I shall open a large invoice of original quality Dublin-made Poplins, embracing a choice assortment of colors, which, on account of slight imperfections in manufacturing, I shall offer at $1 25 per yard. They are really as good for service and in appearance as the article now selling in the market at $2 75 per yard. Also, heavy all wool Serges for suits, 30 inches wide, at 30c. per yard; cost 52c. to import.

Also, several cases of goods specially adapted to the Holiday trade, received by late English and German steamers, comprising the latest novelties in Dress Goods, Table Damasks and Napkins, and French, German and English Fancy Goods, which, added to my previous assortment, makes, without exception, the best collection of articles designed for the Holiday Trade to be found in any one house in this country.

All of which will be retailed at close wholesale prices. CHESTER BULLOCK,
NO. 501 BROADWAY AND NO. 56 MERCER-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
(Special Importation.)

DRESS PATTERNS at	$2,	worth $3 00
DRESS PATTERNS at	3,	worth 4 25
DRESS PATTERNS at	4,	worth 5 62½
DRESS PATTERNS at	5,	worth 6 50

(With each Dress Pattern, one card of Buttons and Trimming suitable for the goods, will be furnished without charge.)

In each specific price named for the above, there is a great variety to select from, as the assortment embraces PLAIN, PLAID and FIGURED GOODS of different materials.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

GERMAN SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	$3 00,	worth $4 50
GERMAN SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	4 00,	worth 6 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	5 00,	worth 7 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	6 00,	worth 9 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	7 00,	worth 10 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	9 00,	worth 12 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	12 00,	worth 16 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	13 50,	worth 18 00
LYONS SILK VELVET for CLOAKS	16 00,	worth 20 00

The coming week will close my entire importation of the above if the demand is as great as it has been for the past ten days.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

SILK PLUSHES for Suits and Sacques; per yard, $1 25; worth $3.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF COLORS TO SELECT FROM IN THIS COUNTRY.

My sales of these goods have averaged over five hundred yards per day during the past week.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

ALPACAS, in all colors, 25c.; worth.........50c.
ALPACAS, in all colors, 35c.; worth.........60c.
ALPACAS, in all colors, 50c.; worth.........85c.

BLACK ALPACAS.

No. 120 at 25c.; worth 40c.	No. 125 at 70c.; worth $1.
No. 121 at 30c.; worth 50c.	No. 126 at 75c.; worth $1 10.
No. 122 at 40c.; worth 60c.	No. 127 at 80c.; worth $1 20.
No. 123 at 50c.; worth 75c.	No. 128 at 90c.; worth $1 30.
No. 124 at 60c.; worth 85c.	No. 129 at $1., worth $1 40.

The above ALPACAS are of the celebrated Bull's Head brand, of which I have the exclusive sale.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

Three wide border hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	25c.,	worth 15c. each
Wide border, all linen, hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	15c.,	worth 25c. each
Wide border, all linen, hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	20c.,	worth 30c. each
Wide border, all linen, hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	25c.,	worth 35c. each
Wide border, all linen, hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS for	35c.,	worth 60c. each
DOLLS, at	5,	worth 15
DOLLS, at	10,	worth 25
DOLLS, at	25,	worth 50
DOLLS, at	50,	worth $1 00
DOLLS, at	75,	worth 1 50
DOLLS, at	$1 00,	worth 2 00
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	50,	worth $1 25
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	75,	worth 1 50
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	1 00,	worth 2 00
Imitation JET BROOCHES (imported) at	25,	worth 50
Imitation JET BROOCHES (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	25,	worth 1 00
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	75,	worth 1 50
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	1 00,	worth 2 00
Real JET SETS, at	6 00,	worth 12 00
Real JET SETS, at	8 00,	worth 16 00
Real JET SETS, at	10 00,	worth 20 00
Real JET BROOCHES, at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Real JET BROOCHES, at	4 00,	worth 9 00
Real JET EARDROPS, at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Real JET EARDROPS, at	4 00,	worth 8 00
Real JET BRACELETS, at	6 00,	worth 12 00
Real JET BRACELETS, at	8 00,	worth 18 00

(This Jet Jewelry is not surpassed in variety or quality in this City or country.)

Fine FRENCH SETS, at	$5 00,	worth $10 00
Fine FRENCH SETS, at	7 00,	worth 15 00
Fine FRENCH SETS, at	8 00,	worth 16 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS, at	1 00,	worth 3 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS, at	2 00,	worth 5 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS, at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS, at	5 00,	worth 12 00
Solid GOLD and Real EMERALD RINGS, at	20 00,	worth 30 00
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	50,	worth 1 25
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	75,	worth 2 00
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	1 00,	worth 3 00
GOLD RINGS at	2 00,	worth 4 00
GOLD RINGS at	3 00,	worth 6 00
FANCY BOXES at	50,	worth 75
FANCY BOXES at	75,	worth 1 00
FANCY BOXES at	1 00,	worth 1 50
WORK BOXES, Furnished, at	75,	worth 1 25
WORK BOXES, Furnished, at	90,	worth 1 50
WORK BOXES, Furnished, at	1 25,	worth 2 00
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at	40,	worth 1 00
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at	75,	worth 1 25
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at	90,	worth 1 50
GLOVE BOXES at same prices.		
WRITING DESKS at	85,	worth 1 50
WRITING DESKS at	1 00,	worth 1 75
WRITING DESKS at	1 50,	worth 2 50
WRITING DESKS at	2 00,	worth 3 00
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	45,	worth 75
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	65,	worth 90
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	75,	worth 1 00
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	85,	worth 1 25
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Velvet, (for 50)	1 00,	worth 1 50
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Velvet, (for 100)	1 40,	worth 2 25
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 200)	2 25,	worth 3 50
MONEY BAGS, with Chain	15,	worth 30
MONEY BAGS, with Chain	20,	worth 37½
MONEY BAGS, with Chain	25,	worth 50
BERLIN WIRE BAGS, with Chain	40,	worth 60
BERLIN WIRE BAGS, with Chain	50,	worth 75
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	90,	worth 1 50
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	1 25,	worth 1 80
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	1 50,	worth 2 25
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	2 00,	worth 3 00
MOROCCO WALLETS	10,	worth 20
MOROCCO WALLETS	15,	worth 25
MOROCCO WALLETS	25,	worth 40
MOROCCO WALLETS	35,	worth 60
MOROCCO WALLETS	50,	worth 90
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (imitation, in cases)	75,	worth 1 25
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (imitation, in cases)	1 00,	worth 1 75

Together with a large and varied assortment of GOLD and PLATED SLEEVE BUTTONS, CHAINS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, Masonic, Odd Fellows', Temperance, Society and Army BADGES, &c.

FANCY BOXES, containing Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Oils, Toilet Powders, &c., from 50c. upward.

TOY BOOKS of every description.
POCKET KNIVES, from 5c. to $2.
CARD CASES, SILVER, SILVER-PLATED, SHELL, &c.
CALL BELLS.
DRESSING CASES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
ACCORDIONS.
HARMONICAS.
BRUSHES—HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH.

And thousands of other articles, which cannot be enumerated here; all of which will be retailed at close wholesale prices.

☞ A DISCOUNT WILL BE MADE ON PURCHASES DESIGNED FOR SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Convenient to strangers. Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. In the evening, at 7½, the third sermon in the course of sermons for the people, by Rev. ALFRED BEACH, D. D.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. GALUSHA ANDERSON, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass., and formerly of St. Louis, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Youths' Missionary Society, of the Sunday School of this Church, will hold their anniversary in the evening at 7½, when addresses will be delivered by Drs. WESTON, G. ANDERSON and others. Neighbors and friends are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. H. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. COOKMAN BRITTAIN, Chaplain United States Navy, at 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; in the evening the third sermon of the course on "The Conservative Spirit of the Church in regard to changes in Doctrine and Ritual" will be preached by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND. Subject—*The History of Ritual an Illustration of the Conservative Spirit of the Church.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. R. A. PATTERSON, of St. Paul, Minn., will supply our pulpit on SUNDAY, the 21st inst. Morning and evening services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 6½ o'clock.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERsary of the Youths' Missionary Society connected with the Madison-av. Baptist Church, will be held in the church corner 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. GALUSHA ANDERSON, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass., and Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., of Croser Institute. All are invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. Subject—*The Awakened Soul's Inquiry Answered.* Sacrament services at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every night during the week by Mr. FRENCH or the Pastor. Inquiry meetings at 3 o'clock P. M. after Monday.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPIScopal Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., near the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st.—The Rector preaches MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*Confession in Christ the result of implicit faith in the Gospel.* Strangers and others are courteously invited to be present at our services.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE Church of the Reconciliation, 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—The second sermon in the "Live Topic" series will be preached, by Rev. N. L. BRIGGS, on SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Living Wonder.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, JR., (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st.; entrance in 28th-st. Subject—*The Stewardship of Truth.* Seats free. Strangers and all persons invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. HEBER NEWTON. On FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, a course of lectures will be delivered by the Rector. Subject—*The Life of Christ.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Public temperance meeting 3 P. M., 7½ P. M. Subject—*Infidelity and Christianity Contrasted.* All are invited. Seats free.

FATHER HYACINTHE IN WILliamsburg.—Rev. LEONARD W. BACON will lecture on *Father Hyacinthe, His Life and Eloquence*, in the New-England Church, Williamsburg, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents each.

A FOURTH OF A SERIES OF DIScourses on *The Family Life* will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., to-morrow morning. Subject—*The Wife and Her Duties.* All are cordially invited.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Little Jewish Maid.* Meetings each evening during the week.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.—A SERMON ON behalf of this institution will be preached by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., of Philadelphia, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SERMON BEfore the Sunday School Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be preached by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., in the Church of the Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SERMON BEfore the Sunday School Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., in the Church of the Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORfolk-st., near Grand.—Rev. ROBERT MEREDITH, of Newark, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

A SERMON ON THE LIFE AND CHARacter of the late Rev. HERMAN BANGS, will be delivered by Rev. F. BOTTOME at Beekman Hill M. E. Church on 50th-st., near 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 21., at 7½ o'clock.

"SPIRITS OF DEMONS."—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Spiritualism in the Light of Scripture.*

REV. J. D. BRADLEY, CURATE OF St. Alban's, Holborn, London, England, will preach a sermon to young men at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. Service (choral) to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st. and 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of morning discourse—*Comeoutseism.* The public are invited.

LAY PREACHING—RELIGIOUS ADdresses by business men at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and at the corner of 81st-st. and 11th-av., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. All are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½, and Rev. D. B. JUTTEN at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M.; 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Also service at 4 P. M.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE JOHN-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

REV. DR. WESTON, OF ST. JOHN'S Chapel, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. G. F. PENTICOST, of Covington, Ky., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. T. M. DAWSON WILL PREACH in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Strait Gate, Illustrated by Pilgrim's Progress.* All invited.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE will preach, SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—(7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, of San Francisco, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in Rev. Mr. Ganse's church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Houston.—Preaching SABBATH 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE PHILLIPS PRESbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 73d-st., Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER Pastor.—Services at 10½ and 3½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Subject—*The Dying and the Living God.*

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st. and 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited.

THE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE meets every SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Subject—*What are the Relations of Spiritualism to Popular Religion?*

REV. DR. SHEDD PREACHES IN the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOHN EMORY.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORgian) Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 224 4th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$83,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C s3	118⅜	10	Tenth Nat. Bk	85
800	do.....small	117¾	200	Bruns. C. L	9
3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'62	115⅝	100	West. U. Tel	36⅛
4,000	U.S.5s.10-40C	108	100	do	36¼
6,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64	113⅜	100	Mariposa Pf	16
2,500	do.....s3	113⅜	500	Pac. M. S. S. Co	54⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65	113¾	400	Cum. C. Pf..bet.c	26¾
700	do.....small	115⅝	100	Adams Ex	58¼
28,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	116¼	100	Am. M.U.Ex	34¾
2,000	do	116	100	do	34⅛
38,000	U. S. 5-20, C. '67 s3	116⅜	300	U. S. Ex	53
60,000	do	116¼	100	do...bet. call	52¾
1,000	do	116⅛	1000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con. scrip	83¾
2,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c	59	500	N. Y. Cen	183¼
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, new	52	100	Hudson R.......c	162¾
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, n	36½	700	Erie	28¼
3,000	do	36¼	50	do	28⅛
10,000	do	36	100	Erie Pf	48
64,000	do. special tax	40	30	Mich. Cen. R	120
1,000	N.Y. Cen.7s,'76	98	800	Reading.......b3	97⅛
2,000	H.R.2d S.F.Bds	103	100	do......b30	97¾
2,000	M. So. S.F.Bds	94	400	do......c	97⅜
3,000	Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo	91	200	do......b10	97⅛
8,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	88¾	1000	do.b3. bet. call	97⅜
10,000	do	88⅝	300	L. S. & M. S	88⅞
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	88¼	5200	do	89
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d	81	1200	Chic. & N. W	71
5,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bs	83	700	do	71⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	96	100	do......b30	71¼
3,500	P.,F.W.& C.3d	90	400	Chi. & N.W. Pf	86
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st M	100	900	Chi. & R. I. R	103⅝
1,000	do	100¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	83⅛
20,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st b3	89	100	do......b3	83¾
14,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M	74½	600	do	83⅞
15,000	do	74¾	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	85⅛
1,000	Mar.& C. 1st M	87	10	do	85¼
2,000	Lake S. Div.Bs	83	300	Ohio & Miss	26⅛
50	Bank.& Bro.Asso	103½	25	do	26
			100	Chi. & Alton	150
			47	Del., L. & W	105¼
			143	do	105⅛
			100	Mor. & Ess. R	87¼
			100	H. & St. Jos. Pf	108⅛
			40	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf	20
			100	Dub. & S. C. R. bet. call....b5	108

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113⅜	$5,000	U.S. 5-20R.,'62	113¼
1,000	do	113⅜	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....s3	115⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	107⅞	142,000	do	115⅝
20,000	do	107¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn.St.6s.x.c	59	10000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con	82¾
20,000	N. C. St.6s, new b60	52½	100	N. Y. Cen	182⅝
3,000	do	52½	200	Erie	28¼
10,000	Va. St. 6s,ex c	51	100	Erie Pf	49
6,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n	36	100	Reading.......b10	97¾
2,000	do..spec. tax	40	10	do	97
500	So. Car. St. n	65	200	Mil.&St.P.Pf	83⅛
5,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds	93	100	La.Sh.& M. So	89⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds	92⅝	100	do.......s30	89⅛
2,500	Clev.&P.4th M	74	500	do	89¼
6,000	Col.,C. & I.C.R. 1st M. bds	74¾	100	Clev. & Pitts	83
25	BankState of N.Y	108	200	do......s3	82¾
200	Canton	52½	400	Chi. & N. W	71¼
100	W. U. Tel	36½	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf	86¼
100	Pac. Mail	55⅛	1100	Chi. & R. I	103⅝
100	do	55	21	do	103
200	Mariposa Pf..b. c	16¼	200	T., W. & W	59
12	Adams Ex	59	100	Morris & Essex	87¾
200	U. S. Ex	52½	100	Ohio & Miss	26⅝
100	do	53	200	do	26¾
5	Am. M. U.Ex	33⅛	100	Col., C. & I. C. R	24¾
			200	do.....b3	25
			40	N. J. Cen. R	92¼

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	27	100	Chi. & N. W	71⅛
100	West. U. Tel...b3	36¼	100	do.....b3	71¼
200	Pacific Mail	55⅜	100	Erie	28⅝
300	Reading R	97⅝	200	Canada M. Co	90
100	L. S. & M. So.b10	89⅛	100	do.....b3	90
100	Ohio & Miss...b3	26⅝			

SATURDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold were a fraction below the last price of Friday, most of the transactions being at 126½ ₱ cent. The market closed very quiet, with little disposition to speculate on either side of the account. The Treasury Office sold, during the week, $2,000,000 Gold, and paid out $2,099,442 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold receipts for Customs for the week (only five business days) amount to $2,009,-133. The Banks gain, on their Gold averages, $1,173,000, and lose in Greenbacks $2,640,000, although the Greenback average, at the close of the week, is a rising one, because of the large disbursements from the Treasury on Friday for United States 5-20s. The Banks increase their Loans for the week $1,187,000. The general Deposit line is nearly even with last Monday—$20,-163 decrease. Money was in easy supply at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and there is a fair request for prime paper, outside of Bank, at 8@10 ₱ cent., and fair single names 12@14 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were somewhat weaker than on Friday, on a light business; London, 108⅞@109 ₱ cent.; Paris, 5.18¾f.@5.18⅛f. to the dollar. The Public Funds were also weaker after the early Board, and closed ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Friday night. The Railways, on the contrary, and particularly the Western lines, were firmer, with more inclination to speculate in Lake Shore, the Northwests, Rock Island, &c. The New-York Roads were comparatively steady. The Southern State Bonds weak on North Carolinas, and steady on Tennessees and Virginias.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds closed 115⅞ for 1867s. Gold and Foreign Exchange both weak.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107¾	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¼	115⅞
American Gold Coin	126⅝	126½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	52¼
Old Tennessees	59	59
North Carolina Bonds, new	37½	36
Old North Carolinas	47	46
New-York Central and Hudson	92	92
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	83¾	82⅞
Reading Railroad	97⅛	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103⅝
Northwest Common	70⅝	71⅜
Northwest Preferred	85¾	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	54⅝	53½
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	83⅝
St. Paul Common	68⅝	68⅝
Lake Shore	88½	89¼
Erie	27¾	28
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent. reg'd, 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	115¾
6 per cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1868	115¾
5-20 registered, 1862	113⅜	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 coup	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅜	6s Currency	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅞	Gold	126¾
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c	59	Alabama 8s	92¼
Tennessee 6s, new	51⅞	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	103
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	103
Georgia 7s, new	92	Illinois War Loan	102
North Carolina 6s	46	Michigan 7 ₱ c., W. L.	98
North Carolina, new	38	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty L'n	109
N. Carolina, Sp. Tax	40	N. Y. Coupon B. L.	109
South Carolina, new	65	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	100
Missouri 6s	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	100½
Missouri, H. & S.J. iss	91½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '73	100½
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '74	100½
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	59½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	100½
California 7s	121½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	100½
California 7s, large	120	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	101
Alabama 5s	60	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85⅛	Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	86	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	85	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac	93½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	83½	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	100½	N. J. Cen. 1st	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	96¾
Mich. C. 1st 8s, 1882	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93
Pac.R. 7s, guar.by Mo.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
Central Pac. Bonds	92⅝	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	70
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	82	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	116	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	79	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	76
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93	Peninsula R. Bonds	84
Chic. & N. W. Int.B's	84	St. L. & I'n Mt. B'ds	84
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	100
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. 1st	88¼	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st	86¾
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	106	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	85⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	93	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88¼	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	74¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & Wab.Equip.B's	75		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Hanover	108
Manhattan	143	Irving	115
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	148	Nassau	103
Union	130	Continental	101½
America	146	St. Nicholas	114½
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Importers' & Traders'	130
National	115	Park	160
Merchants' Exchange	119	Manuf's' & Merch'ts'	102
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	109
State of New-York	106	Fourth National	104
Commerce	122	Ninth National	114
Broadway	275	Tenth National	85
Ocean	65	Eleventh Ward	100
American Exchange	113	Oriental	120
Bank of the Republic	117	Bank'rs & Brks' As'n	103½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$89,126,831 27
Gold receipts	1,291,744 81
Gold payments*	1,911,888 54
Gold balance	80,595,347 68
Currency receipts	1,631,534 26
Currency payments	197,696 69
Currency balance	5,348,494 38
General balance	90,419,482 98
Customs	337,000 00

*$434,000 cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 19, 1869, was $2,263,269.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 20, 1869:

Nov. 16.	Steamship Westphalia, Paris—Gold bars	$32,946
Nov. 17.	Steamship Eagle, Havana—Spanish doubloons	646
Nov. 18.	Steamship Donau, London—Mexican dollars	84,452
Nov. 18.	Steamship Donau, Paris—Mexican dollars	12,700
Nov. 18.	Steamship Donau, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,750
Nov. 19.	Schooner Jesse Carll, Para—American gold	1,600
Nov. 20.	Steamship City of London, Liverpool—British Gold	9,760
Nov. 20.	Steamship Alaska, Aspinwall—American silver	8,500
	American gold	20,320
	Total	$172,074

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—NOV. 20.
Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	....
City 6s, New	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	119⅝	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	53½	53⅝
Reading	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley	53½	53⅝
Catawissa Preferred	35	35¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	....
Northern Central	43	43½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34¼

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Ohio State Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1869:

Receipts.

General revenue	$1,722,085 57
Canal fund	50,595 61
Sinking fund	2,053,724 54
Common school	1,496,705 03
Allotment	3,114 13
Soldiers' claims	44 10
National road	22,749 90
Bank redemption fund	2,716 36
Total	$5,351,735 24

Disbursements.

General revenue	$1,577,221 18	
Canal fund	41,783 74	
Sinking	1,775,938 52	
Common school	1,496,633 80	
National road	22,069 69	
Bank redemption	28 17	—$4,913,675 10
Balance in the Treasury		$438,060 14

Balance in each Fund.

General revenue	$144,864 39
Canal fund	8,811 87
Sinking fund	277,786 02
Common school	71 23
Allotment	3,114 13
Soldiers' claims	44 10
National road	980 21
Bank redemption fund	2,688 19

The earnings of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$208,754 34	$208,949 16
From freight	254,923 77	271,587 97
From express	15,654 08	10,725 04
From transportation United States	4,053 00	511 89
From mail service	16,325 00	13,670 02
From other sources	15,654 32	10,550 48
Total	$512,364 51	$515,994 56
Expenses, viz.:		
Transportation	$63,400 15	$59,813 74
Motive power	115,775 36	82,839 13
Maintenance of way	135,410 08	90,698 35
Maintenance of cars	46,485 30	53,846 55
General expenses	21,512 96	15,979 02
Equipment	9,162 10	....
Depot buildings	1,841 69	3,379 77
Extraordinary expenses	52,279 40	30,250 06
Real estate	240 00	....
Taxes	5,761 46	5,534 51
Total	$451,368 50	$347,013 13
Net earnings	60,996 01	168,981 43

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of $3,130 05, with a decrease in expenses of $104,855 37—making the increase in net earnings $107,985 42.

The general condition of the Company on the 30th of June, 1869, was as follows:

Capital stock	$1,290,067 25
State scrip	29,929 00
State loan, old	1,037,000 00
State loan, new	430,277 50
Company bonds, old	640,000 00
Company bonds, new	136,400 00
Indorsed bonds	115,000 00
Coupons, Company bonds	7,050 00
Coupons, indorsed bonds	5,700 00
Bills payable	1,812 49
United States income tax	1,454 40
Pay rolls	16,236 40
Due to agents	324 46
Due to other roads	19,773 18
Due to individuals	1,420 84
Interest due 1st July on Company and indorsed bonds	26,712 00
Total	$3,759,157 52
One State bond	$1,000 00
One indorsed bond	1,000 00
Four State coupons	120 00
Telegraph stock	750 00
Express Company stock	5,000 00
Post Office Department	8,072 97
U. S. Transportation account	90,134 87
Southern Express Company	704 06
Holston Salt and Plaster Company	1,184 00
Due from agents	2,953 00
Due from other roads	31,843 87
Funds on hand to pay interest, purchase iron, rails, &c.	94,222 68
Funds in Augusta, Ga., to pay inter't	3,145 96
Cash	23,261 68
Road and fixtures	3,495,764 34
Total	$3,759,157 52

President, THOMAS H. CALAWAY; Directors, Thomas H. Calaway, Joseph Jaques, C. M. McGhee, R. T. Wilson, Robert Snead, Daniel Heiskell, William Heiskell, A. G. Jackson, E. W. Cole; Superintendent, R. C. Jackson; Treasurer, R. M. Fisher.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Oswego; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; and 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV
By Judge Ingraham.

Miles *vs.* Briggs; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Samuel D. Roberts; see memorandum for counsel.

Paine *vs.* Paine; motion denied with leave to renew on other papers.

Gerding *vs.* Martin; motion granted on payment of costs of motion.

Dunham *vs.* Odell; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

United States Life Insurance Company *vs.* Storn; motion granted on payment of all costs and interest.

Shafer *vs.* Levy and Smith Livermore; motion granted.

Mason *vs.* Childs: motion denied with $10 costs.

Metropolitan Insurance Company *vs.* Porter; judgment ordered.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISALLOWANCE OF A CLAIM.

In the Matter of Lathrop, Cady & Burtis, Bankrupts.—Two proofs of claims were made in the name of the American Manufacturing Company in this matter. Another creditor, C. D. Prescott, petitioned under section 22 of the Bankrupt act to have these claims stricken out as founded in fraud, illegality and mistake. Two thousand folios of evidence were taken, and elaborate arguments of counsel made, both orally and in writing. The case was important from the fact that a large class of claims of the same character as these two, and the only ones outstanding in this case, had been obtained by one Paoli Lathrop under agreements with the nominal creditors to guarantee them against expenses, and to prosecute the same for three-quarters of what he could make out of the claims. The American Manufacturing Company, after adjudication of bankruptcy, parted with their claim for fifty per cent., as they say, on a compromise induced by false representations. The Court, in its decision, says: "I see no evidence that the compromise was made by means of any false representations made by the bankrupts, or by any one of them. It is evident the American Manufacturing Company compromised the claim because they regarded it as more advantageous to them to take, in this case, one-half of the claim than to hold the claim longer. If the contract of compromise were void for fraud, the American Manufacturing Company could not have it set aside without paying back the fifty per cent. they received. The two proofs of debt in the name of the American Manufacturing Company must be disallowed and rejected."

Vernam & Wilcox for American Manufacturing Company; Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Hawkins for C. D. Prescott.

SUPREME COURT—CHAM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE GOLD TRANSACTIONS.

Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. vs. W. F. Livermore & Co.—A motion in this case was argued to dissolve, upon the plaintiffs' own affidavits, an attachment which they had obtained *ex parte* against the property of W. F. Livermore. A decision was rendered to-day vacating the attachment, with costs to the defendants, the Court holding that the plaintiffs' affidavits showed no case.

Joseph J. Marrin for the defendants; Torrance & Pitkin and A. J. Vanderpoel for the plaintiffs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

INDICTMENT QUASHED.

The United States vs. John S. Bliss.—In this case, which was an indictment for defrauding one John S. Harvey of one hundred dollars extra bounty money, the Court granted the motion to quash heretofore argued, on the ground that the indictment was not sufficiently explicit, inasmuch as it failed to set forth that Harvey was a volunteer, and the regiment and company to which he belonged.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The cases before this tribunal were very numerous, but were mostly devoid of special features of interest.

Wallace Van Vechten, recently convicted of having embezzled money at various times from the New York News Company, was remanded in order to afford him an opportunity of returning the money.

John Kelly was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months for having stolen an overcoat from Frederick Hass, a waiter at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

James Williams was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, for having stolen a watch from David M. Waitenmeyer, in Chatham-street.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Considerable discussion is now going on in the Seventh Regiment relative to the time observed by that command in the manual of arms. Captain Allison, an energetic and enthusiastic officer, is a warm champion of fast time, similar to that maintained in the cadet battalion at the West Point Military Academy. The proposed change will not be made just at present, however, as we understand that a majority of the Board of Officers are adverse to it. We incline to the opinion that fast time in the manual cannot be kept up in a militia regiment, no matter how strict discipline is maintained. It is different at West Point, where it is easy to establish any standard, the cadets being constantly drilled in the most rigid manner once or twice every twenty-four hours for four years. The cadets are all enthusiastic, and their young limbs are fully exercised; while in a militia regiment it is impossible to secure that thorough drill necessary for rapid execution of the manual. The fact that West Point cadets cannot succeed, when they don the blue, in bringing the regular troops up to their old standard, should be a decided proof of the difficulty to be experienced. We happened last Winter to escort a prominent officer connected with West Point to a wing drill of the Seventh Regiment, and he expressed himself as surprised at the perfection attained by the command in the manual, considering the desultory character of their regimental and company drills. We hope, therefore that fast time will not be looked for in any National Guard organization. Ellsworth's Zouaves proved a sensation in their day, but it should be remembered at what cost of time and labor their famous standard was reached.

One of the most ludicrous scenes to be witnessed on Thanksgiving Day happened in Canal-street, when a mounted fantastical organization wheeled into line to salute a passing target company. The "musketeers" came to a present, and stolidly marched in that position past the reviewers, seemingly confident that they had fulfilled the requirements of military etiquette.

The Eighth Regiment Drum Corps, under the leadership of Drum-Major Timothy McKeever, gave their annual ball on Wednesday evening last, at the armory, over Centre Market. The rooms were handsomely decorated with trophies of arms and flags, and the company assembled numbered nearly one thousand. Ex-Colonel Carr was among the guests, besides Colonel Scott and other officers of the regiment. Several prominent officers in the Third Brigade were also present during the evening. The ball was a decided success, and the drummers of the Eighth proved themselves admirable hosts.

A regimental court martial is ordered to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of offences, delinquencies and deficiencies, in the rank and file of said regiment. Detail for the Court, Major David S. Brown.

As announced last week the First Division will parade on the 25th inst., for review in celebration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of this City by the British troops. The following is the programme announced by General Shaler:

The troops will assemble in close column of companies, the heads of columns resting on Fourth-avenue, as follows: The First Brigade Infantry on East Nineteenth-street, the Second Brigade Infantry on East Eighteenth-street, the Third Brigade Infantry on East Seventeenth-street, the Fourth Brigade Infantry on East Sixteenth-street, the First Brigade Cavalry on East Fifteenth-street. Brigade commanders will report to the Chief of Staff at the "Washington Statue," as soon as their commands are formed. The column will march at 2 o'clock P. M., the First Brigade Infantry leading, the other brigades following in the order above named. The line of march will, in part, be identical with that followed by the American troops when entering the City to resume possession in 1783, to wit.: Down Fourth-avenue to the Bowery, down Bowery to Canal, through Canal to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street. The avenues and streets above named, from curb to curb, are designated as the division parade ground for the day. At the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street the column will pass in review before His Honor the Mayor, and the municipal authorities, and will be immediately thereafter dismissed. Brigadier-General Burger will direct a salute of thirteen guns to be fired on the Battery, near the site of old Fort George, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The friends of Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, have taken up our suggestion in relation to the position of Brigadier-General in the Third Brigade. In case General Varian persists in tendering his resignation, the numerous admirers of Colonel Clark will make an earnest endeavor to secure for him the promotion. We hope that they will prove successful, as the present commandant of the Seventh deserves recognition for his past services to the National Guard; and as he has been Colonel in the Seventh nearly six years, he no doubt looks forward to retirement from that organization at no far distant day. The Third Brigade is now in such an excellent condition, thanks to the untiring exertions of General Varian, that it is desirable that some prominent officer now in the brigade should be selected, who can carry with him the confidence of the subordinate officers, and at the same time maintain the efficiency of the command. Colonel Clark will, we are confident, fill all these requirements, and be a most successful brigade commander. Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, of the Ninth Regiment, is also spoken of as a candidate, but as it is understood that he is a warm friend to Colonel Clark, it is believed that he will decline to run in antagonism to the latter, especially as he has recently developed such sudden strength. Colonel Clark was once a strong candidate for the position of Major-General in the First Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dusenbury, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, seizes the opportunity afforded in a recent order "to extend to the members of the regiment his thanks for the interest displayed and hearty coöperation received from all on the occasion of the late inspection. It has conclusively shown that there are workers among them who, when the officers and men are called upon in an emergency, have still the interest of the regiment at heart. Shall this interest be spasmodic? Let every member, hereafter, show the same vim and eagerness in strengthening the Thirty-seventh, 'not for a day, but for all time.' The cost of joining the regiment is, in comparison with other organizations, comparatively small—fifteen dollars covering the expense of the new uniform." The regiment is fortunate in having one of the best armories in the city.

Special Orders No. 21, current series, issued from First Cavalry Brigade headquarters, are modified as follows: Officers who are, or who may become, in the opinion of regimental commanders, perfect in the drill required by such orders, will be excused from further attendance. Officers absenting themselves will be specially notified to attend such drills.

Colonel Josiah Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has formally assumed permanent command of the regiment. In his initial order the Colonel makes the following announcement: All official communications on regimental business will be addressed to the Adjutant. A Board for examination of non-commissioned officers is established to hold sessions at the armory, on the first Monday in each month, and all non-commissioned officers elected hereafter will be required to appear. The examination will be in "School of the Soldier" and "School of the Company," as prescribed in Upton's Tactics, and general knowledge of duties. Detail for the Board—Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Camp, Major David S. Brown, Adjutant William J. Harding. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory, in fatigue for drill and instruction, as follows: Companies D, G, A, B, Tuesday, Nov. 23, Wednesday, Dec. 8; Companies C, I, E, H, F, Wednesday, Dec. 1, Tuesday, Dec. 14; of the whole command, Monday, Dec. 20, all at 8 P. M. The non-commissioned staff will also parade at these drills. Each company will drill at least once in each week until further orders, to be superintended by a field officer, to secure a uniformity of drill. Battalion drills will be ordered early in January next.

At an election held recently in the First Regiment of Cavalry, Captain Henry Fischer was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ittner, resigned.

The Forty-seventh Regiment will assemble to-morrow evening, in full uniform, at their armory, for inspection and street parade. This command will parade with the First Division on Thursday.

Company F of the Fifth Regiment will give a ball to-morrow evening at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-street.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Tobias was unanimously elected Captain of Company F, Ninth Regiment.

Company H of the Eighty-fourth Regiment will give its eighth annual ball on the 15th prox., at the armory.

Colonel Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, in recent orders, remarks that the necessity of more frequent rifle practice, and a higher standard of marksmanship, is a matter that is compelling the attention of those interested in the National Guard. At this season actual practice in the field cannot be had, but much can be accomplished in the armory, by instruction in aiming, taking position, judging distance and familiarizing men in handling the rifle. Experience shows that such preliminary instruction is not only beneficial, but a necessity in any thorough system. Commandants of companies are authorized to instruct their companies in the principles of the *Hythe System of Musketry*. The success, reputation and efficiency of the regiment depend in a large degree upon the ability and energy of the line officers in the administration of the affairs of their several companies, and Colonel Porter urges upon his officers the necessity of untiring exertions. They should labor to become accomplished and practical instructors; strive to enlist the zealous interest of the members in company and regimental affairs; urge upon them the importance of regular attendance at drills, parades and meetings; demand the utmost attention to all military duties; and seek to excel in the minor details and formalities of drill and discipline. Unrelaxing and earnest efforts in these particulars on the part of every member will secure for the regiment a high state of discipline and efficiency, and thus achieve a reputation for military excellence.

The sixth annual ball of Troop I, of the Third Cavalry, will be given on Tuesday next, at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The drum corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment proved highly successful, on Monday evening, in their annual ball, which took place at the armory, corner Ludlow and Grand streets.

A regimental court martial will be held at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Monday, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Major Thomas Freeborn is detailed as President of the Court.

The following named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and have received warrants in the Seventh Regiment: First Sergeants, Charles L. Gunn and Alexander A. Kevan; Sergeants, F. A. Dawes, Wm. G. Dominick, and G. F. Martin; Corporals, James H. Bartholomew, John L. Boutillier, Thomas R. Buchan, George W. Freeland, Oscar F. Hawley, H. W. Hendricks, Edward B. Horton, Charles W. Kane, Frank Kelly, F. W. McMillian, James L. Price, and James E. Ware.

THE WEDEKIND EXTORTION.

The Case Before the Magistrate—No Decision As Yet—Interesting Proceedings.

Justice HOGAN proposed to go into an examination yesterday in the case of Dr. AUGUST WEDEKIND, who is accused of having extorted the sum of $1,000 from Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLER, of No. 185 Clinton-street, under threats of accusing her of poisoning her husband. As the prisoner had no counsel at the morning hour, an adjournment was taken, when Mr. ANTON MEYER appeared in his behalf. The counsel requested that an adjournment be granted, as he had no knowledge of his client's case, and he wished to make investigation. He was prepared to give bail for Dr. WEDEKIND.

Mr. KINTZING, counsel for the complainant, said he trusted the Magistrate would not consent to an adjournment, as it was necessary that the complainant should have full and speedy justice done her. It was one of the most glaring cases of blackmail that had ever occurred, and evidence was also in hand to show that the prisoner had accused the complainant of murder. If that allegation was true, the prisoner was by his own showing an accomplice. The complainant's reputation was at stake and she demanded an examination.

Counsel for the defence did not consider the charge a serious one, but simply a misdemeanor, capable of bail being allowed. He wished to make inquiries for the benefit of his client.

The Magistrate thought the people of the State were interested in the case, and desired an examination. He had expected that counsel would first have suggested that the remains of the complainant's husband should be exhumed for examination. Mrs. GALLER had already made that suggestion.

Counsel did not consider the remains had anything to do with the case. The prisoner was simply charged with blackmailing and nothing else.

The Magistrate asked if counsel would admit that the receipt appended to the papers in the case was a genuine one.

Counsel declined to go into any examination, and waived his client's rights in order to secure bail.

Mr. KINTZING hoped that no bail would be taken.

The Magistrate stated that he had notified Coroner KEENAN, and until he could consult with him regarding the removal of the remains of the complainant's husband, he would adjourn the case until to-day. Even then he would not go into an examination, and intended to postpone it until some day next week.

Mr. MEYER then demanded that his client be fully committed for trial, and allowed to give bail.

Justice HOGAN declined to do either, and gave as his reason that the counsel might bring the case before the Supreme Court on a writ, and secure the release of the prisoner on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

The counsel hoped that the Magistrate would not compel him to apply to the Supreme Court. He had a right to demand the release of Dr. WEDEKIND on bail, and offered to waive examination for that purpose.

The Magistrate said counsel could not compel him to close the case until further investigation had been made, as the people of the State of New-York were deeply interested in having the mystery explained. The remains of Mrs. GALLER's husband lie in the Lutheran Cemetery.

The Good Work of the Ladies' Union Relief Association—The Recent Fair and its Results—Further Contributions Needed.

The Fair held for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Relief Association terminated on Monday evening. The success of the enterprise is a fitting reward for the patriotic energy, perseverance and kind-heartedness of these good ladies. Their untiring energy, since the first year of the war, in assisting our soldiers, cannot be too highly appreciated. When our hospitals were full of our brave men, returned from the battle field wounded and sick, these same ladies carried consolation to many a sad heart, and were often the means of conveying the last words of the dying soldier to his wife, family or relatives.

When their work was no longer needed in the hospitals they found a vast field for the exercise of their philanthropy among the thousands of these maimed or sick men or the widowed families of those who fell. This work they have persevered in to the present day. Although the visiting and assisting the sick is the largest part of their work, yet it is by no means all they do for the soldier. They lend their influence to procure him work. Mr. GRINNELL, General JONES and many others employing labor have responded to their recommendation, as has also Mr. HULBURD, of the new Post Office.

Their wishes and influence are recognized in Washington. The heads of the Departments there have done them favors in pension and bounty claims, and many a poor widow and orphan bless them for their assistance in getting their pensions. Last Spring they sent their representative, Mr. MCWATTERS, on to Washington, and with the assistance and coöperation of Senators WILSON, CONKLING and SCHURZ, and Generals BUTLER and LOGAN, Congress passed the bill that has effectually prevented the soldiers of the nation from being plundered of their bounties. They have assisted hundreds of our wornout veterans to the national homes provided for them. Their assistance has saved many a poor tenant from being thrown in the streets by heartless landlords. Hundreds of men and families bless them for warm clothes every Winter.

There are many poor fathers grateful to them for the privilege of being with their families, when their sickness and poverty would have forced them to go to the National Asylum but for their aid. These ladies have given them a weekly stipend and enabled them to enjoy a father's luxury. In this work they are assisted by General BUTLER, as President of the National Asylum, who allows them $2 50 per week for such cases as they recommend. They never allowed a soldier to fill a pauper's grave when the case has been made known to them, nor one of a soldier's family. In this they are assisted by Mr. WINTERBOTTOM, the undertaker, who does work for them at cost.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction aid them in their work, and they owe Mr. KELLOCK many thanks for the kindness he has extended to the penniless they have recommended to him. They also provided medical attendance to those who needed it. They have the gratuitous services of Drs. Morgan, Bauer, Worster, Herick, Waterman, Messenger, Armstrong, Quee, Wood, Miller and Judson. They also send some to St. Luke's Hospital. These are some of the works these good ladies are engaged in, and for which they ask the aid of the citizens of New-York, which has been so kindly given them in their Fair. Though they may realize some $4,000 or $5,000 out of it, it is not sufficient to meet the wants of the many hundreds who apply to them for help. They have about 200 penniless ones at present dependent on them. The success of the Fair has cheered these good ladies in their work of justice and mercy, and it is now their intention to extend their labors by forming an auxiliary association among the ladies of Brooklyn.

The ladies of Dr. CHAPIN's Church gave material aid, having a well-filled table in the Fair, and a pleasing rivalry was gotten up among all the ladies by presenting an elegant gold-headed cane, to be voted for, each vote representing 50 cents. The candidates were General Superintendent KENNEDY and Dr. CHAPIN. Mr. KENNEDY was successful. The ladies subscribed for and presented Mrs. J. A. KENNEDY, President of the Association, with a magnificent easy chair, and Mr. MCWATTERS was the recipient of an elaborately chased water pitcher as a recognition of his services to the Association. The Association still needs funds, and the public will do well by aiding it materially and promptly.

NEWS FOR SKATERS.

The Attractions of the Coming Season—Prominent Places of Resort for Lovers of the Art.

Winter, with all its rigors and its season of enjoyment to the votaries of skating, will soon be upon us, and we therefore give, in anticipation, an account of the preparations that are being made for it in and around this City. Probably no outdoor recreation has attained so great and rapid a popularity among all classes of the community as skating. The Central Park ponds, which a few years ago were the favorite resorts for the lovers of skating, have been, in a great measure, superseded by inclosed ponds, where the charms of music are introduced to increase the enjoyment of the skaters and keep time to intricate and graceful movements of their flying feet. Vast improvements in the form, material and appliances of the skates themselves, have been introduced, and their practical employment elevated to the dignity of an art. We have now professional skaters whose illustrations of the beauties and graces of their art, are witnessed with delight by thousands, and whose services are sought after and retained by managers of skating rinks as eagerly as a prominent theatrical star is by the proprietor of a provincial theatre. Among the fair sex, the exhilarating recreation has become immensely popular, and the exquisite gracefulness of many of our lady skaters has extorted public admiration and acknowledgment in Europe.

THE CENTRAL PARK PONDS

will always retain their popularity with the masses, on account of their easy accessibility and the excellent accommodations which the liberality of the Park Commissioners have provided for them. There are three open ponds, the largest, or great lake, being situated just north of the Mall, about Seventieth-street. The second in importance is located between Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, and is extensively patronized by the votaries of the art in the upper districts of the City. The third is the smallest, and is situated between the Fifth and Sixth avenue entrances at Fifty-ninth-street. The Park officials, under the direction of Superintendent RYAN, are already preparing for the visit of King Frost, by drawing off the water to the regular Winter level. The houses for the accommodation of the skaters, refreshment rooms, &c., will be soon erected, and Mr. WILLIAM RADFORD will resume his old post as caterer for the skaters in the saloons devoted to that purpose.

THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,

located between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, on Third-avenue, is the largest rink in the country, and the only one in New-York City. The mammoth building is of iron and wood, 350 feet in length, 170 feet in width, with an arched roof and seventy feet high from floor to roof. It is brilliantly illuminated with myriads of gas jets, which, when reflected by the clear crystal ice, will produce a dazzling effect at night. There is sufficient space for 10,000 spectators, and large dressing rooms, heated by steam, are provided for the accommodation of the skaters. It was not finished in time last season for getting it into first-rate condition, and as a poultry show is announced to be held in it from Dec. 1st to the 12th, it may again lose the early part of the skating season. The New-York Skating Club, a numerous and influential association, including the most skillful artists in the country, are in treaty with the directors of the Empire City Rink for its use this season, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.

BROOKLYN—CAMMEYER'S UNION POND.

This was the first of the private skating ponds opened in Brooklyn, having been established in the Winter of 1860. It is in Summer the scene of the principal base ball matches, and in Winter of the popular skating carnivals, which were first inaugurated on this pond. On these occasions music is provided, and the entire place brilliantly illuminated. This season these popular and well-managed entertainments will be given on a more extensive and brilliant scale than heretofore.

THE PROSPECT PARK PONDS,

which were so successfully inaugurated last Winter, have this season been placed by the Commissioners under the superintendence of that experienced skating manager, Mr. W. H. CAMMEYER, of the Union Pond. Several new sheets of water will this Winter be opened to the public, and the Commissioners are steadily increasing the facilities and accommodations for skaters.

THE CAPITOLINE POND,

located at Bedford, on the line of the Fulton-avenue and other cars, is seven acres in extent, and in Summer is the practice ground of the Atlantic Base-ball Club of Brooklyn. It was opened in 1861, under the management of Messrs. WEED & DECKER, and their care and able direction has gained for this resort a high degree of popularity. Preparations for the coming skating season are now in active progress on this pond, now that the base-ball season is fairly over.

THE BROOKLYN RINK,

although not so large in extent as the Empire City Rink, is one of the handsomest structures in the country. It was erected last Fall, at a cost of $65,000, and is a joint stock concern. It is 200 feet deep, 124 feet in width, and has an ice surface of 90 by 100 feet, with a seating capacity for from 4,000 to 5,000 persons. A skylight twenty feet in width extends the entire length of the building. It is under the superintendence of Mr. CHICHESTER, and is located on Clermont-avenue, running through to Vanderbilt-avenue, and immediately adjacent to Myrtle-avenue. Everything here is in readiness for the opening of the season.

The Central Park—The Winter Season—What has been Done during the Past Season.

All operations in the Park have ceased for the season, with the exception of gathering up the fallen leaves and carting them to the compost heap. The boats have been removed from the lake, and houses have been prepared for the swans and other water fowl. All betokens the approach of the season of frosts and snows, when the Park will be left to the solitary guardianship of its gray-coated policemen. Yet even during the most inclement season it possesses beauties, which those who are hardy enough to brave whistling winds and nipping airs may discover for themselves. The firs and larches then assume a more brilliant verdure, contrasting vividly with the blood-red berries of the holly and mountain ash, and if there is no mistletoe to be gathered as in the olden time, there are the berries of the ivy, which make a very good substitute, and which may be used for all the purposes to which that most ancient plant was once put. Then, too, the Park has its deer and its rabbits, which skip over the frozen ground as if Winter was not; its menagerie, its hall of statuary and its casinos. Here are enough to afford instruction and amusement even during the Winter months, to say nothing of the skating. Then indeed the Park for a short time receives visitors enough, and its walks and lawns, which have for so long been undisturbed, are alive with amusement-seeking humanity.

During the past season the foundations for the grand entrance at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, have been laid. They are of the most massive and substantial kind. The designs for the gateway have not, as yet, been selected. The Broadway circle, as it is called, leads to this entrance. The circle will be surrounded by trees, and will be embellished by a fountain in the centre. It will, to all intents and purposes, form a portion of the park, and the whole will doubtless, when completed, be as handsome and imposing an entrance as any public park in the world possesses.

The stone work for the large fountain below the terrace has been placed on the ground, and during next season the fountain will probably be completed, as also will the hall beneath the terrace, which at present wears a most cold and cheerless aspect.

The belvidere on Observatory Hill progresses as slowly as the new Court-house in the Park. When it will be finished is quite impossible to say. If the designs are carried out it will form an imposing and attractive feature, and its summit will afford a view as varied and extensive as the most ardent lover of nature could desire.

Beyond the improvements mentioned we do not hear of any contemplated by the Park Commissioners at present, for the proposed establishment of a zoological garden is not likely to be carried out for some time to come.

Burglars Up the Hudson.

No less than four burglaries were committed at Irvington on the Hudson, on Friday night. KEMBLE's variety store was entered and robbed of $50 worth of fancy articles. The butcher's shop of LOAN BROTHERS was entered and robbed of $10 in money. The feed store of Mr. H. H. CANNON and the grocery store of Mr. C. A. ADAMS were likewise broken into, but the robbers appear to have been alarmed while engaged in their operations at the latter stores, and fled without carrying off any plunder.

At an early hour yesterday morning the carriage house of Mr. ISAAC VALENTINE, on Valentine's Hill, in the town of Yonkers, was entered and robbed of a light wagon, a set of harness, a pair of horse blankets—valued at $250. About the same time, and, as it is supposed, the same rogues entered the stable of Mr. L. L. SPRING, also on Valentine's Hill, and stole a sorrel horse, valued at $600, with which the robbers escaped.

THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL.

Another Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Remarks of Mrs. Blake—A New Woman's Journal Proposed.

This body, disclaiming all connection with the so-called "Pantaloonatics" of the Woman's Suffrage Association, held its regular hebdomadal meeting at Packard's Building, in Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

It would be assuming too much to declare that the general tone of the assembly was in opposition to the new movement indicated above, but its chief aim and object, to use the words of one of its prime ministers, is "to organize women," whatever that may be. "Woman will assert herself," *ergo*, woman must be instructed as to the proper times and places and occasions of such assertion—this outside the ballot-box view of the case.

Business commenced with the occupation of the chair by Mrs. JENNY JUNE CROLY, the President *pro tem.*, Dr. DINSMORE being absent in the prolongation of Thanksgiving festivities in Boston.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, after which Mrs. CROLY stated that in consequence of the prospective constrained absence of Mrs. CHARLES PIERCE, of Boston, at the time appointed for the regular organization, she feared it would be necessary to defer the proposed measures until further information was communicated.

A prospectus was submitted of a woman's paper. A woman's suffrage paper was already in existence, it was said, but that was not the especial vehicle needed by this body. It was desirable to have an organ to express present feminine necessities on a broader and more varied basis. This proposed *Woman's World* should be the organ of women at large. It should treat of political, educational, household and æsthetic matters, and especially of all affairs connected with woman's work and her compensation,—insisting upon the principle that where feminine labor was as well performed, it should be as well compensated as though masculine muscle or skill had effected the same. All the headwork and the handwork of this prospective *Woman's World* should be done by females.

Mrs. BLAKE delivered a brief lecture based upon Lord CHESTERFIELD's text that "Women are slaves all their life long." First, slaves to their parents, then slaves to their husbands, slaves to their children, and lastly, slaves to custom. Mrs. BLAKE thought none of these implied bonds galling, save the latter. The trammels of fashionable society were unendurable; any woman who made the endeavor to act independently of them must lose caste. Men, disguise the fact as one might, regarded women as inferiors. This grows out of their superior physical strength. There is often much of love and tenderness mixed up with this old superstition, but it bears very hardly upon women who are obliged to earn their bread and have their capacity to labor decried as inefficient. The masculines of the West, where the speaker had been traveling, regarded her as a female "Peter the Hermit." She heard one of those same Western masculines come in at the end of the day, just in time to hear his grandmother complain that she was tired. "Tired of what?" gruffly asked the young lord of creation. "Tired of my housework, all day long," was the reply. "That's nothing but hen's work," was the contemptuous reply. And there was the whole thing in a nutshell; all the men thought all the women, let them labor as they might, were after all only doing hen's work. The speaker thought that this matter ought to be attended to, and such prejudices combated by all possible means, yet she disclaimed the idea that any reform would ever bring about a change of places between the sexes; men would always be men, and women women. There was, however, too much sneering by women as well as men against the movement in consideration. She had invited a friend to come to New-York, and aid in getting its principles into operation. What was the answer? Only this; that she (the friend) "had no fancy for hen conventions!" It was remarked by a lady speaker of this body, a few Saturdays since, that the lamentable feature in the present social system was, that women were not sensible. They occupied an inferior position. She had stated her views to a friend a little previously, and had received the monstrous rejoinder that she "did not feel oppressed!"

A discussion followed Mrs. BLAKE's address respecting woman's unpaid work. Men, Mrs. CROLY said, would never stoop to the back-aching work of teaching a child to walk. Every man that ever walked had been taught to step by some woman. A brief synopsis of the position might be comprehended in the old couplet,

"Man's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

The present matrimonial system is merely the binding out a woman for her board and clothes. A woman should fit herself to live without marriage, which state of things would not unfit her to assume incidentally its responsibilities, should she feel inclined.

Mrs. SOMERBY now rose to claim for women the same physical capacity as men. She wished to know how the fact of inferiority or superiority could be legitimately accorded to either, under the present system of training.

Mrs. BLAKE said that in ancient Sparta women had been trained as far as possible to approximate to men physically, but that the thing would not work.

Mrs. WILBOUR didn't believe women would ever come to the work of drilling rocks without having the backache. She thought it deplorable there were so many idle women in the world, who were capable of better things.

In conclusion it was voted desirable that, as far as these women's meetings go, men should mind their own business and say no more about them, with which sentiment the body adjourned to meet on the coming Saturday.

Projected Buildings for the Week Ending Nov. 19, 1869.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Thirty-ninth-street, east of Park-avenue, 16⅝ by 56 feet, four stories; E. H. COBURN, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, (Brunswick stone fronts,) east side of Madison-avenue, south of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 20 by 43 feet, three stories; LEANDER BUCK, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, (Brunswick stone fronts,) west side of Madison-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 20 by 45 feet, three stories; LEANDER BUCK, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, 16⅝ by 46 feet, three stories; WILLIAM FOWLER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-second-street, west of Broadway, 25 by 56 feet, four stories; JAMES BLACHHURST, owner.

BRICK BUILDINGS.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, east of Third-avenue, 15 by 38 feet, two stories; J. M. FIELDER, owner.

One brick carpenter shop, south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, west of Third-avenue, 25 by 40 feet, two stories; J. M. FIELDER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, west of First-avenue, 16⅝ by 45 feet, three stories; B. B. SLIBELL, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-third-street, west of Avenue A, 28 by 62 feet, two stories; ARNOLD, MARTIN & CO., owners.

One store and tenement, No. 69 Suffolk-street, 25 by 52 feet, five stories; J. WATHEMAN and J. MEYER, owners.

One second-class dwelling, No. 28 Washington-street, 25 by 18 feet, three stories; MICHAEL CURRICK, owner.

Two tenements, south side of Twenty-ninth-street, west of Second-avenue, 20 by 26½ feet, five stories; M. RINALDO, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 438 and 440 West Forty-second-street, 25 by 54 feet, five stories; OWEN MURPHY, owner.

One carpenter shop, No. 295 East Broadway, 21.7 by 45 feet, two stories; W. H. HAND, owner.

Five stores and tenements, southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, 28 by 55, 26 by 55, 20 by 55, 25 by 48 feet, five stories; M. MCDERMOTT, owner.

One stable, north side of Cherry-street, east of Corlear-street, 22 by 100 feet, two stories; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, owner.

One factory, No. 512 to No. 522 Cherry-street, 132 by 46 feet, five stories; the Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, owners.

One stable, No. 148 West Twenty-fourth-street, (rear,) 12 by 13 feet, one story; Mr. KNOLLOFF, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One blacksmith's shop, corrugated iron front, west side of Third-avenue, near Eighty-seventh-street, 25 by 75 feet, three stories; WILLIAM HUNT, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Eighty-fifth-street, west of First-avenue, 18 by 28 feet, two stories; CHARLES JONES, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total new buildings	37
Stone fronts	13
Frame buildings	2
First-class dwellings	17
Second-class dwellings	3
Stores and tenements, united	8
Tenements, simply	2
Shops	3
Stables	3
Factory	1

Receipt of Taxes.

The County and City taxes received during the week amount to $972,427 89. Checks for taxes dated 30th November, and inclosed with the tax bills in an envelope, will be received by the Collector of Taxes until further notice.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

One JEREMIAH SHAY, being found in the street drunk by Officer FAUCETT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was taken to the station house, and, his person being searched, a slung-shot was found in one of his pockets, and he was, in consequence, yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. His excuse was that he had taken the cowardly weapon from a man who was intending to beat him; but he was held in $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions. One FORBES HOLLAND, of No. 117 East Eighteenth-street, promptly became his bondsman.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF
THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD
FOR THAT PURPOSE.
THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.
Real valuations of property........$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only........203,000
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice securities, paying large dividends and interest at low prices for safe investment. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom at this house for many years.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.
The Treasury purchase and sales ordered for the present week are—
PURCHASE OF BONDS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24—Two millions 5-20 Bonds.
SALES OF GOLD.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23—One million.
THURSDAY, Nov. 25—One million.
FRIDAY, Nov. 26—One million.
The purchase and sales will be, in accordance with the regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the days above mentioned.
The Treasury reserves the right to accept offers of Bonds which may be made at the bidding in excess of two millions.
Further particulars can be had on application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer.
By direction of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury.
CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS
CONSTANTLY PURCHASED
BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.
By order.
F. H. CARTER,
Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK
RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S
OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD
COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on Dec. 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 20 until Dec 1.
JOHN KERR, President.

THE EGYPT COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 109 North Water-st., Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the present condition and future prospects of the Company, and for general business purposes.
D. W. SLACK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
HENRY E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, upon good security, (personal property,) for which a bonus of $1,500 will be paid, and legal interest; satisfactory reference will be given, together with full particulars, by addressing PATTERSON, Box No. 5,217 Post Office, New-York.

T. R. PERRY, STOCK BROKER, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS AT 20 AND 25 CENTS.
(REDUCED FROM 40 CENTS.)
YARD WIDE AT 30 AND 35 CENTS.
(REDUCED FROM 60 CENTS.)
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH AT 50 CENTS.
(WORTH 70 CENTS.)
SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $7.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS AT $6, WORTH $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS AT $10, WORTH $14.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS AT $15, WORTH $20.
BLANKETS.
LARGE SIZE ALL WOOL AT $3 50, WORTH $5.
SUPERIOR FLANNELS AT 30 CENTS PER YARD.
YARD WIDE SHAKER ALL WOOL AT 50 CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.
DOMESTICS
AT PACKAGE PRICES.
LINENS.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, 75 CENTS, WORTH $1.
NAPKINS, $1 25 PER DOZEN.
GOOD LINEN TOWELS, $1 75, WORTH $2 50.
SILKS.
STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS AT $1 25 PER YARD; COST $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 50 PER YARD; WORTH $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 PER YARD; WORTH $3.
BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FROM $1 75 PER YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, several cases of
NEW AND DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
SUITS
IN
DARK BLUE,
DARK PURPLE,
DARK GREEN,
AND WINE SHADES.
8-4 ALL WOOL WATERPROOF PLAIDS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

VELVETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT THIS WEEK
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
30-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $10, WORTH $14.
32-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $10 50, WORTH $15.
36-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $11, WORTH $16.
AND ALL OTHER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.
COLORED TRIMMING, MILLINERY VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS AT HALF THE IMPORTATION COST.
THESE GOODS HAVE ALL BEEN PURCHASED AT THE RECENT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
From $50 and upward.
N. B.—The above goods are now marked down to about the original prices previous to the war.
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
FUR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,	MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,	MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY
MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,	MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,	MACY
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY
MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,	MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 22,
A LARGE LINE OF
POPLIN SUITS, $8 AND $10 EACH.
TARTAN POPLIN SUITS, $40 AND UPWARD.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS, HEAVY QUALITY, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, $75 AND UPWARD.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, VERY HANDSOME, $12 AND UPWARD.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEALSKIN SACQUES,
VELVET AND CLOTH SACQUES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
GARNER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED PRINTS, LATEST STYLES, AT 10c. PER YARD.
WAMSUTTA DO., 8c. PER YARD.
Their customers and the residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
$10 AND UPWARD.
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PARIS-MADE CURTAINS,
THE FINEST YET EXHIBITED.
LACE BED COVERS, WITH PILLOW CASES TO MATCH.
ONE CASE FRENCH GUIPURE CURTAINS.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, BED COVERS, VESTIBULE LACES AND LACES BY THE YARD,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 19 Brevoort-place,
offers the balance of her
PARIS FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN CLOAKS AND WALKING COSTUMES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—Have put down the prices, and each Shawl is marked with the lowest price, in plain figures, thus avoiding
THE LOW AND VICIOUS SYSTEM
of several prices for the same Shawl.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.,
Near Broadway.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

In order to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of
DRESS GOODS AND MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
we shall offer on MONDAY very desirable goods at 20 to 30 cents.
39-INCH ENGLISH CHANGEABLE POPLINS
At 37½ cents; worth fully 75 cents.
ALSO,
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS
At 75 cents; worth $1.25.
Together with a full line of the justly celebrated GOLD MEDAL brand of
FRENCH ROLL POPLINS
At $1, warranted ALL SILK AND WOOL; also,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS,
BIARRITZ CLOTHS, SERGES, &c.
We particularly solicit an inspection of these goods from ladies who have a prejudice against buying out of Broadway, as, on account of our comparatively small expenses, our prices are unquestionably LESS THAN BROADWAY RATES.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED as represented, and in all cases of dissatisfaction the money will be returned.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
N. B.—SAMPLES of the above goods furnished upon application, or sent by mail.

SILKS AND VELVETS

BLACK GROS GRAIN
At $1 25 to $1 76.
All the celebrated makes from $2 to $3.
PARIS COLORED SILKS,
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES,
At $1 60 to $2.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
Also,
SATINS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
LYONS VELVETS
At $5 and upward,
of unexceptionable color and finish; together with an unsurpassed assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
VELVETEENS, and MOURNING GOODS,
a large part of which were bought at PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, and are consequently now offered at LESS THAN IMPORTERS' AND GOLD PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, NOV. 22,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHAWLS AND SILKS.
ALL WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS $3. Reduced from $5.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS $4 50. Reduced from $7.
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS $8. Reduced from $12.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS $10. Reduced from $15.
OTTOMAN (Roman Stripes) SHAWLS, at $20 and $25.
THE HANDSOMEST OF THE SEASON,
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
THE NEW BENGALOR SHAWLS in squares and longs.
Our stock of ARABS will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make room for new goods.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY SILKS, from $1 25 upward.
SWISS GROS GRAINS, $1 50; AMERICAN GROS GRAINS, $1 75.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS, in all widths, at reduced prices.

Also, just received, a large assortment of very rich 28-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, at $2 and upward. A full line of rich SATINS, from $2 50 up.
Also, large additions will be made to all our POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS from the recents large auction sales,
AT 25 CENTS AND UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
Great reduction of prices in our Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. Reduced from $1 25.
LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 50. Reduced from $2.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2. Reduced from $3.
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 75c. Reduced from $1.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1. Reduced from $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1 25. Reduced from $1 75.
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, TUCKED FLOUNCE $1 75. Reduced from $2 50.
LADIES' DELAINE ROBES, $8. Reduced from $12.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS and SACQUES. Reduced 25 per cent.
LADIES' BLACK SILK PLUSH, SERGE AND ALPACA SUITS,
At greatly reduced prices.
REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES at $40.
In our Fur Department
we have made large additions to our stock of Russia, Sable, Ermine and Mink Sets.
White Fox, Beaver, Wolverine and Black Bear
CARRIAGE ROBES.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF THE MOST DESIRABLE GOODS FOR DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING ARE NOW OFFERED AT AN IMMENSE LOSS ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—A SPLENDID LINE OF EMPRESS CLOTH AT 85c. DECIDED BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHANS, BEAVERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHS. ONE CASE SEALSKIN AND ONE OF LION SKIN, DOUBLE FACED, $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD. ONE CASE OF FROSTED BEAVERS, $1 75: JUST HALF PRICE.
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway,
Bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BODY BRUSSELS

AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS, AT REDUCED PRICES. ALSO, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW CASH PRICES.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., N. Y.

A VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS,
IN SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED FOR THE BEST CITY RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish on Monday, Nov. 22,
THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS at $2, $2 25 per yard;
ROYAL WILTONS, $3 per yard;
PARIS MOQUETTES, $4 per yard;
BEST QUALITY AXMINSTERS, $5 per yard.
Also,
TO THEIR STOCK of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, viz.: LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st., near Broadway,)
Will show the coming week fine selections of latest novelties in Paris Bonnets, Round Hats, Headdresses, Coiffures, &c., for the
WINTER SEASON.

TO DRY GOODS SALESMEN.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH SALESMEN CONTROLLING FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

WEDDING COLLATIONS
and suppers furnished at reduced rates.
N. CLARK,
Confectioner, No. 885 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS—Looped up in every style. Each Shawl draped in the manner most becoming to the figure of the wearer. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., Near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

Peremptory Sale of 3,300 Lots,

MILL SITES, VILLA SITES AND DWELLING HOUSES,
AT

FORDHAM PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, situated near Fordham Depot, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, on the 30th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

the country seat of the late PETER LORILLARD. This magnificent property has recently been topographically surveyed and laid out by General E. L. Velle, formerly Chief Engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.

The mansion of the late owner, a granite structure containing thirty rooms, with stone stables, greenhouse, conservatories, graperies, gashouse and garden, will be sold with about thirty acres of land, forming a complete and elegant country residence. There is also upon the premises a valuable water power, which will be sold, with the mills and mill sites.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions against nuisances.

Terms liberal.

For maps and information apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.;
PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 39 Wall-st.; or
G. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place.
MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, rain or shine, auction sale of the well-known Dudley Park property, at Westfield, N. J., fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

150 villa plots will be sold, handsomely situated on the highest ground in the township, commanding extended views. Only five minutes' walk from the station.

The neighborhood is unexceptionable—fine improvements on every side. A number of fine houses have been erected in the park, and are now occupied by the owners. All the avenues and streets are handsomely graded.

Terms liberal. If the day prove stormy the sale will take place under cover.

A special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M.
Collation before the sale.
For maps and free passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 East 54th-st. The parlor story, front basement and halls and stairs are all finished in hard wood; house 22x55 feet; lot 22x100.5 feet. Inquire of the owner, JOHN H. SARES, Madison-av., fourth house north of 54th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x¼ block; the house is new and most complete, containing the usual modern improvements and many others not found in those houses built for general market. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, NEAR BROADWAY, in 27th-st., first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, lot 100, with or without furniture, all in elegant order, with immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved if let. Apply on premises from 9 to 4.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, A TWO-story, attic and basement frame house; water and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; immediate possession.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, A large furnished house, convenient to railroad and horse cars. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to W. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED.—PART OF HOUSE wanted for housekeeping—good location, between Waverley Place and 30th-st. West side preferred. All rooms on one floor preferred. Small family; good references. Address J. K. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, curtains of various fine fabrics, rich lace curtains, &c. Being the second great special sale of fine City manufactured furniture. The entire sale the contribution of one of the first City makers.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of household furniture. Will be on exhibition on Monday, with catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., referee, fourteen lots of ground on 43d and 44th sts. and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place,
70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during December, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass. GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Call Monday, ring hall bell, at No. 140 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WET NURSES AND NURSES FOR invalids, with reference and experience, can immediately be supplied at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address his present employer's, No. 2 West 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; none others need apply; good references required. Apply at No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. on Saturday and Monday.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND ASTRAKHAN Caps, Furs for children and ladies, elegant Bonnets and Hats, at reduced prices. We repair old Furs. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., opposite Arnold's.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 38TH-ST.—The splendid four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot No. 63 West 38th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Furniture can be purchased at private sale. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A very desirable neighborhood, would let entire second floor and back parlor, with or without private table, to a quiet family willing to pay a reasonable price. Address HOME, Station C.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, may address 18th-st., east of 4th-av., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, all conveniences, southern exposure, first-class table, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Location excellent, and near several car lines. Terms moderate. References.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms on first and second floors, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 241 EAST 34TH-ST.—A FEW FINE rooms well furnished, all modern improvements, with or without board, to persons desiring the retinement and sociability of a strictly select family circle; terms moderate.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—An elegantly furnished second floor of three large rooms to let, together or separately, with board; private table, if desired; house first-class. Terms moderate.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING first-class accommodations without board, in a strictly private family, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address L. T., Box No. 109 *Times* office; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, will be unexpectedly vacated in a few days; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR, and one or two bedrooms, (second floor,) to let to gentlemen, without board; references required. Call at No. 20 West 11th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) Park-av., 41st and 42d sts. Large, commodious and richly-furnished rooms, in suites or singly, for families at liberal rates.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT TO A single gentleman in a private family, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Apply at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS ON 34TH-st., singly or in suite, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board. Address F. B., No. 254 Broadway.

NO. 115 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—To let, by a private family, at a reasonable rate, a second floor, furnished, with board, to a party of two or three.

NO. 193 EAST 28TH-ST.—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

SOME VERY ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, can be had in a private family, No. 227 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. References.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TENTH AND LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as
MARY WARNER.

LAST MARY WARNER MATINEE,
and LAST APPEARANCE of MISS BATEMAN,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's beautiful domestic drama of
TIME AND THE HOUR.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½.

MONDAY, NOV. 29,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT,
in his celebrated character of
FALSTAFF.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management takes pleasure in stating that the eminent Shakespearean comedian,
MR. JAS. H. HACKETT,
will commence a brief engagement at this establishment
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
on which occasion he will appear in his renowned and celebrated character of
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's great historical play of
HENRY IV.,
which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., &c.
Box sheet now open.

QUEENS COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.
Held at Jamaica, L. I. Professor FROBISHER'S READINGS, TUESDAY EVENING, at the Baptist Church, to commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS AND SKATING, No. 151 5th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor.—Classes and private lessons for ladies and children; gymnastic and fencing for gents. Address Professor HENRY GEBHARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

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We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight........$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone........$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins........$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings........$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

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STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave daily (Sundays excepted)
AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30
NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with railroad from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK—Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide: 81st edition, nearly 500 pages, 100 engravings, 12mo, cloth, upon old ulcers, rheumatism, piles, fistula, stricture, seminal weakness, affections of the kidney, bladder, constitutional diseases, &c. Elaborate treatment, with recipes and certificates of cures, by M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 896 Broadway. Price $1. Mailed by C. LEMBKE, 157 Fulton-st., New-York, and the author.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VERY valuable patent right; proved successful; everything ready for business, based upon one of the largest manufacturing interests, and affording immense royalty; a monopoly; price, $25,000. Address Post Office Box No. 10, Elizabethport, N. J.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—THE PATENT right of a valuable and suitable article for mechanics' use is for sale; patentee will sell Pacific States only; it gives large profits. Address WM. LEE, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a first-class grocery on one of the best corners on 3d-av.; rent very low. For particulars inquire of HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st.

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$2.500 REWARD.—LOST—$14,500 IN gold bills, from Wall-st. through Exchange-place to Broad-st. The honest finder will please address THOS. SAMPSON, United States Sub-Treasury, and receive above-mentioned reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MACHINE, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
NOTICE.
No performance on MONDAY in consequence of the necessary rehearsals of WILLIAM TELL.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24,
Grand revival of
WILLIAM TELL.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
INCIDENTAL BALLET.
BRIOL—LEFRANC.
AND AN IMMENSE CAST.
The sale of seats commences MONDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M.
The performance will conclude at 10¾ P. M.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
(EXCEPT SATURDAY,)
HOME
and
A REGULAR FIX.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
Tom Taylor's drama of
HENRY DUNBAR,
received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded house.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
A Laughable Farce and a Domestic Drama.
THE LOTTERY TICKET. THE LOST WILL.
Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, Studley, Becks, Hotto, Cushman, Ketchum, Mesdms. Ida Vernon, Minnie Jackson; Mrs. Edward Wright, Lily Vining, &c., &c.
BOTH PIECES EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his WONDERFUL DOGS. DOG OF THE OLD TOLLHOUSE. FUN, FUN. THE TULIP. Great varieties. Pantomime of LOVE IN A TUB.

TAMMANY.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF the FAMOUS HANLON BROTHERS and Little Bob, in New Acts. Tourniquet by the Hanlon Midgets. The Great Act, Le Chapeau Magique, Pas Africaine, by the Midgets. Carleton, the Popular Irish Vocalist. Dick Sands, the Sabot Champion. Pantomime by the Lauris. Silvester's Enchanted Canopy. Grand Ballet. 200 Artists. The Laughable Farce. My Turn Next, Tot. Matinee Saturdays. Admission, 50c. Miss Fanny Herring and M. W. Fisk will shortly appear.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, SATURDAY, 27TH INST.
ORCHESTRA, 100,
HERR CARL BERGMANN.
Miss ALIDE TOPP. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
General rehearsal FRIDAY, 26th, 2½ P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5TH-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings, "The Nine Muses," By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES

CONFLICTS AT ROME.—THE COUNCIL now assembling! Clamor for "Progress" from Rome to Chicago. Dr. J. W. ROGERS will lecture at Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7. "Past conflicts of Rome giving promise to the Ecumenical Council." Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

MRS. WALTER C. LYMAN'S LECTURES TO LADIES.—The first of the second course of lectures to ladies on Physiology, by Mrs. LYMAN, will be given TO-MORROW (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at the M. E. Church on 17th-st., near Livingston-place. Subject—"What we Eat and Breathe." Admission free.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS........Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE........Dec. 9
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
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HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known, first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, ED. WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, CLAPP, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
CORTES, NELSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 4.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 25th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 2d December.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

A LADY ARTIST, HAVING TWO small studies, flower pieces, original and truthful, would like to find a purchaser. Address AMATEUR, No. 54 West 23d-st.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors. HOFFMAN & FERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SECOND WEEK OF ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 22 and 23,
First production of Balfe's most pleasing opera, the
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
With a powerful cast.
New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments,
Grand Marches,
Augmented Orchestra and Chorus,
With all the Original Music,
introducing a GRAND BALLET by the celebrated
RITA SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE,
assisted by six celebrated Premieres, under the direction of Mons. E. VAN HAMME.
The Box Sheet open daily at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Erie Railway office, 23d-st. and 8th-av.; at the Grand Opera House, and No. 114 Broadway.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL MORE NOVELTY!
A MOST EXCITING DISPLAY OF
LOFTY SOMERSAULTING OVER HORSES,
BY THE ARABS AND CIRCUS TROUPE.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS
by the great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
THE COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD,
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
in great variety, introducing the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

FREDERICK LOUIS RITTER
LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF MUSIC,
At WEBER'S ROOMS, 5th-av., corner West 16th-st.
Second Lecture, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 8 P. M.
The great epoch of Catholic Church music and the Madrigal, from the latter part of the Fourteenth Century to the death of Palestrina in 1594.
Price of admission to the series of five lectures......$5
Single admission........1

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14TH-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music. Evening classes for gentlemen. Also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars at all music stores.

PROFESSOR LYMAN'S READING CIRCLE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join Professor Lyman's Reading Circle, will meet at his residence No. 315 2d-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC BOX.—TWO SEATS in a good box for sale to a desirable party. Apply at No. 177 Broadway, third story, front room, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

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DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Lyric Hall has superior accommodation for balls, &c.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
RECIPIENTS OF
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

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STEINWAY HALL,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

MAESTRO ANTONIO BARILI BEGS to announce that, besides his private lessons, he will (by request) open, at his residence, No. 38 Clinton-place, two vocal classes, one for beginners, and one for more advanced pupils. For circulars apply at his residence or at the music stores.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.
French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

A RAPID AND ELEGANT HAND-writing taught day and evening, at Goldsmith's College, Booth's Building, 6th-av and 23d-st. Bookkeeping, reduced terms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FRENCH, German and Italian, (especially French,) in sixty lessons. No learning by heart; best pronunciation guaranteed. Office Nos. 384 and 386 Broome-st.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

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A LADY (NORMAL GRADUATE) DEsires a situation as teacher of penmanship or rudiments of music, English branches and mathematics. Address TEACHER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS BY AN EXPERIenced professor, with the highest references. Terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 1,140 Post Office.

ERIE'S TRIALS.

The Vanderbilt Suit in the Supreme Court.

EXAMINATION OF THE COMMODORE.

Highly Important Testimony Received.

The case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, in which a motion for a jury trial was denied a few days since, was yesterday before Judge INGRAHAM on an examination of the defendant before trial.

In the complaint it is alleged, that in February and March, 1868, several actions were commenced against the plaintiff and certain of its officers, in which the complaint alleged various acts on the part of officers of this plaintiff, and particularly on the part of DANIEL DREW, then the Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, which the said complaints asserted to be in fraud of this plaintiff and of its stockholders; that the said complaints all purported to be brought for the protection of the stockholders of this plaintiff, as such, and prayed for no damages against this plaintiff, but only for such relief as it was therein claimed would be for the advantages of the plaintiff; that the defendant herein was not a party of record in any of the said actions, and publicly denied that he had any interest in or control over them; that in July, 1868, a compromise of the said actions was affected between JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, the President of the Company, and DANIEL DREW, its then Treasurer, on the one part, and RICHARD SCHELL and FRANK WORTH on the other part, by which it was agreed that the said actions should be discontinued, that the said SCHELL should receive $429,250 or more from the Company; that the defendant should be relieved of fifty thousand shares of the capital stock of the Erie Company, in the manner hereafter discribed, and should receive one million dollars, and that the direction of this plaintiff should purchase for its account bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for five millions, at eighty per cent., and that the plaintiff should pay the interest thereon, and indorse the same; that on or about the 11th day of July, 1868, at the City of New-York, the foregoing agreement was carried into effect, and in pursuance thereof the officers then having charge of the plaintiff's funds, acting in obedience to the orders of the directors of the Erie Road, a majority of whom were then under the control or influence of the said ELDRIDGE and DREW, paid or caused to be paid to the defendant, $2,500,000 in cash, and also bonds of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to the amount or $1,250,000, belonging to the Erie Company, and indorsed by its President and Secretary, in its name, in consideration of 50,000 shares of the capital stock of Erie, then transferred by the defendant to plaintiff; and at the same time the officers of the Company paid to defendant out of the Company funds the sum of $1,000,000 in cash, without any lawful, valuable or sufficient consideration; that at the time of making this compromise, ELDRIDGE was President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, and had a large interest therein as a stockholder and otherwise, and had great personal advantages to gain by disposing of the bonds of that road to the Erie Company, and by procuring the plaintiff's indorsement thereon; and DANIEL DREW was largely indebted to the Erie Company, and in one of the actions of that Company an injunction had been granted by the Supreme Court restraining the directors of the Company from indorsing any of the bonds so transferred to defendant, and from compromising the claim of the Erie Company against DREW; that the object and motive of ELDRIDGE and DREW in making the compromise was to put an end to the injunction, and the object of SCHELL and WORK was to make money for themselves, and all that they intended by the compromise was to defraud the Erie Company, and all of which was known and intended at the time of the transaction between plaintiff and defendant, by the defendant; that at the time of these transactions, the defendant claimed to have control over SCHELL and WORK, and induced ELDRIDGE and DREW to use their influence with the other directors of the Company to compel the purchase of his stock, and promising that the action against the Erie Company should be discontinued if the purchase was made; that under its charter, the Erie Company had no authority to purchase the stock of defendant, nor did it have any use for such stock, nor had it any advantage to gain from such purchase, and that the price therefor was at least five hundred thousand dollars more than could have been obtained for it in the market; that, before commencing this action, the Company tendered a return of 50,000 shares of its stock, which was refused by the defendant. On these facts the Erie Company asked that the defendant be restrained from selling or transferring the stock of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and that it obtain judgment against the defendant, compelling him to deliver to the Erie Company the stock so transferred to him, and, on failure to do which, he give bonds to protect the plaintiff against all claim of purchasers thereof, and that he, defendant, pay to plaintiff the sum of $3,500,000, with interest from the 11th day of July, 1868.

The answer of the defendant says he has no knowledge of the matter alluded to in the former portion of the complaint to form a judgment as to its truth and then denies the same; he admits the allegation in the third clause, and that the actions mentioned in the complaint were compromised about the month of July, 1868, and discontinued, but denies any knowledge or information as to whether such compromise was effected between the parties named in the fourth clause of said complaint, or what the terms of such compromise were; he denies that he was a party to the compromise; he admits receiving the money and bonds mentioned in the complaint, but denies that they were received in pursuance of the agreement alleged in the complaint, or by virtue of the alleged compromise, and denies generally all the succeeding allegations of the complaint.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Code and the rules of the Court, Mr. VANDERBILT appeared yesterday for the purpose of being examined before trial. The Court was held by Judge INGRAHAM. Messrs. D. D. and D. FIELD appeared for the Erie Railway Company, and Messrs. CHAS. A. RAPALLO, HORACE F. CLARK and WM. A. BEACH, of Troy, appeared as counsel for Mr. VANDERBILT.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD commenced the examination of Mr. VANDERBILT as follows:

Q.—Did you in July, 1868, receive from JAY GOULD as Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company $1,000,000, and also bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway to the amount of $1,250,000? A.—I received from JAY GOULD a certified check for $1,000,000, and a check of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway for $1,500,000 for the purpose of carrying out a contract I had made with Mr. DREW for the sale of a certain amount of stock; made that contract with Mr. DREW in the forepart of July, a few days before this transaction; I do not know that anybody was present; it was made in my house.

Q.—State the contract fully. A.—I sold Mr. DREW 50,000 shares of Erie Railway stock for $4,000,000.

Q.—How were the $4,000,000 to be paid? A.—In money.

Q.—At what price? A.—At 80.

Q.—Was that the price the stock was then selling at in the market? A.—Upon my honor, I don't know that.

Q.—Did you not then know? A.—I think it is very likely I did.

Q.—Was not that price much above the market price? A.—The price of Erie stock at that time had been vascillating.

Question repeated. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you not then know it? A.—I can't say whether I did then. I think it very probable it was above the market price, as it was a large block of stock, and you could not buy it unless you run it up.

Q.—If you have it to sell, then, you must sell at a depreciation? A.—If you sell it, you have got to sell it at the market price. I did not care about selling it at that time at all.

Q.—Had you held the stock long? A.—Well, for some time. I can't tell how long.

Q.—Had you bought it during the litigation of that year and the previous year? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Do you not know whether that stock was purchased by you during the litigation commenced the previous Autumn and carried on in the beginning of that year, and for the purpose of affecting the litigation and of being affected by it? A.—I had nothing to do with the litigation; I never paid any attention to it. I thought when I purchased it that it was a good purchase. I thought it was worth the money. I supposed it was good stock.

Q.—Did you think it would rise? A.—I supposed it worth the money, whether it rose or fell.

Q.—Do you know how it was that that contract you made with Mr. DREW came to be carried out by Mr. GOULD? A.—That was a matter between Mr. GOULD and somebody else—the President and Mr. DREW. I recollect perfectly well when I made that contract with Mr. DREW I said, "I must have an understanding about the matter; I will not sell the Erie Railroad anything; I will have nothing to do with it." Mr. DREW replied he was purchasing the stock for himself. I said that because I had made up my mind the Erie Railroad had got into so many difficulties that I would have nothing to do with them. I made up my mind not to have anything to do with the Erie Railroad, and I have stuck to that since.

Q.—Did you suppose that Mr. DREW was acting for the Erie Railroad in that negotiation or purchase? A.—No; not after he told me he was not.

Q. Well, previously? A.—I don't know but what I might. Maybe I might not have thought of such a thing at the time. I know I made up my mind to it that I would not have anything to do with the Erie Railroad in any way.

Q.—Who told you that Mr. DREW's contract would be carried out by Mr. GOULD? How came Mr. DREW's contract to be carried out by Mr. GOULD? A.—That is a matter between Mr. GOULD and Mr. ELDRIDGE and Mr. DREW. I understood from Mr. DREW that Mr. ELDRIDGE came to him and wanted to make some arrangement about that 50,000 shares of stock. That is what Mr. DREW told me. Mr. ELDRIDGE called on me then, and asked me (I think Mr. DREW was in the front office at the same time) the object of Mr. ELDRIDGE calling on me was this, as I supposed at the time: Mr. DREW was to pay me this money in money; Mr. ELDRIDGE had a lot of his Boston-Erie bonds that he wanted to dispose of, and to see if he could succeed in getting a portion of those bonds off and taking Mr. DREW's money—that was the object he had, as I supposed; took on that account 625 bonds, I think; that canceled that 50,000 shares, at the price of 80, consequently he had but three and a half millions to pay instead of four; I supposed that was Mr. ELDRIDGE's motive; the 50,000 shares were finally paid by 625 of these Boston and Erie bonds for half a million; Mr. GOULD brought me in a certified check for a million of dollars, together with these bonds; he then says: "Here is a certified check for a million of dollars, and here are these bonds; if you send these 50,000 shares of stock down to your brokers, WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN, at twelve o'clock to-day, they will take them and give two and a half millions more of money;" I sent the stock down to WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN, and they did the rest of the business; they gave me credit for the money.

Q.—Did they receive any instructions from you? A.—Not anything more than just that.

Q.—Did you know, or were you informed, that at or about that time the litigation of which I have spoken was settled? A.—I stated before, I had nothing to do with the litigation in any shape, form or way—not to the interest of a penny—nor never had in any litigation with Erie Road people.

Q.—Were you not informed that the purchase from you was part of the settlement of that litigation? A.—No. Whenever they talked to me about litigations, I always threw it out and said, "I want to hear nothing about your litigations."

Q.—Who talked with you about litigations? A.—I can't say who.

Q.—Was it part of the arrangement that you should give the Erie Railroad Company the option to purchase 50,000 more shares at the same time? A.—No, not the Erie. Question repeated. A.—No.

Q.—Please to look at the paper now shown you, and tell me whether it is signed by you. A.—That looks very much like my name.

Q.—Is it your name? A.—I should think it was, Sir.

Mr. FIELD here read the paper alluded to, which purported to be an agreement with the Erie Railway Company, or Mr. ELDRIDGE or JAY GOULD and their assignees, to hold $5,000,000 of stock of the Erie Railway Company.

Witness—I thing that is very correct.

Q.—Do you now say you had nothing to do with the Erie Railroad? A.—I don't know that; that was not a part of the 50,000 shares.

Q.—In point of fact, was it not a part of that arrangement, that you should give the Erie Railway Company the option of buying 50,000 more shares? A.—No; I never made that arrangement with Mr. DREW; when that agreement came to be made they asked me if I had any more stock; I said yes, and they said "Well, you sell us 50,000 shares for so much money?" I think it is likely Mr. ELDRIDGE asked that. I supposed I was dealing with him. I did not suppose I was dealing with the Erie Railroad at all. I had nothing to do with the Erie Railroad in any form or shape.

Q.—Was anything ever done in respect to that agreement, after? A.—No, I never heard of it—only I suppose they did not call for the stock.

Q.—Do you not know or believe that the three and a half millions of dollars came from the Erie Railway Company? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Do you not know or believe that a portion of it came from there? A.—No, I do not. At the time I took that certified check for a million of dollars, I never looked at it to see who had signed the check, nor did I care, as long as it was certified; but then I might have been a little remiss.

Q.—Who gave you that check? A.—Mr. GOULD, I think.

Q.—When did Mr. GOULD first intervene in this transaction? A.—Well, now, I declare I can't tell you, Mr. FIELD. It strikes me Mr. GOULD knew I had made a sale with Mr. DREW of this amount of stock, and whether he came to me to let him off or not, and to substitute another, I am not positive; but I said I would take any one else he had a mind to, except the Erie Railway Company, for I was afraid it would get me into difficulty.

Q.—Look at these two checks, and tell me whether you have not mistaken the transaction altogether—whether there were not two checks and neither certified? A.—No; they were given to me. I thought there was but one check given to me.

Q.—Are you confident there was but one check and that that was certified? A.—Well, I thought so, and I think so still.

Q.—Look at that check and tell me whether it was ever given to you, and if so, for what? [Another check was here handed to the witness.] A.—I do not remember anything about that check, Mr. FIELD.

Q.—Will you look at this check again and say whether that did pass through your hands? A.—I have not the slightest recollection of that check in the world.

Q.—Has it your indorsement? A.—That looks very much like my name.

Q.—To the best of your recollection and belief, is it? A.—Well, I am not going to swear anything about my name; there is a way to correct this; if it be correct my bank book will tell it.

Q.—Do you know your signature? A.—Yes, I should think that was my signature, but will not swear positively about it; I recollect once a check of that kind came into me for $75,000, which was a forgery, and I would never detect it except from my bank book.

Q.—Do you believe this to be a forgery? A.—I cannot tell.

Question repeated. A.—As long as there is a way for me to prove this positively within my reach, if I have got that amount of money deposited in the bank, my bank book will tell it; if otherwise, it is a forgery; if that signature were to come up anywhere outside of such a litigation as this, I should think it is mine; I am not going to swear positively it is.

Q.—Will you not swear you believe it to be yours? A.—I cannot say any more.

Q.—Do you know the signature of WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN? A.—No, I am the poorest judge in the world of signatures.

Q.—Look at that check, and say whether it went to WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN, your brokers? A.—No, I can't tell.

Q.—Have you had their signature frequently? A.—Yes, a thousand times, and would not swear to it any day.

Q.—Is that a signature of theirs which you would take in a business transaction? A.—Well, I don't know. I would take any signature they would give me.

Question repeated. A.—It is likely I should; I do not examine all these things closely, Mr. FIELD.

[Mr. FIELD here read check No. 112, dated New-York, July 11, 1868, and bearing the name of the Manhattan Company, with the Erie Railroad Company printed in the margin, and directing the payment of $160,000 to the order of JAY GOULD, Treasurer, and indorsed C. VANDERBILT, Esq.]

Q.—Say whether that refreshes your memory so as to enable you to say that that was the check given to you, and by you sent to your brokers, WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN, for deposit on your account? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you any information or belief on the subject? A.—No, unless you let me refer to my bank book.

Q.—Supposing the check to be genuine, and your indorsement not a forgery, can you explain it? Will you tell me for what purpose and upon what consideration you received that check? A.—That is what I can't say; if I received it at all my books will tell me.

Q.—Look at the check, and tell me whether it is certified? A.—I don't see it certified; I don't know whether you call that a "certify" or not.

Q.—Please to look at another check which I now show you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And say whether that check has ever been in your hands? A.—I can't tell you, Sir.

Q.—Is the name of C. VANDERBILT on the back? A.—I answer that the same as the other, to save you time.

Q.—Is that check certified? A.—Well, I don't know whether you call that a certification or not.

Q.—Is this certified in the way the million dollar check you spoke of was certified? A.—I think that check was certified crosswise; this appears to be in that way.

[Mr. FIELD here read the check.]

Witness—The same as the other; it might have been possible there were two checks instead of one, but my impression is the other way.

Q.—Will you say whether these two checks are not the checks for the million dollars which you received? A.—No, Sir, I won't say that; by a reference to my book, if it tells that there are two amounts which accord with them, instead of one, I will say so, but my impression is still, it is one.

Q.—Will you look at the check now shown you, and which I will read—[Mr. FIELD read the check dated New-York, July 13, 1868, on the Continental National Bank, for $2,500,000]—tell me whether that's a certified check which was paid to WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN for your account? A.—I never saw the check before; I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and say whether it is in your handwriting? A.—Yes, I should think it was; I have no doubt of it.

[Mr. FIELD here read the paper as follows: "I send to WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN 50,000 shares of Erie Railroad stock, to be delivered to Mr. JAY GOULD on his payment to them of $2,500,000 on Monday, the 13th inst. New-York, July 11, 1868. C. VANDERBILT."]

Witness—I should think that was a paper I sent to WORK, DAVIS & BORDEN as their authority for closing the transaction.

Q.—At Mr. GOULD's interview with you, was anybody present? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did he have more than one interview? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Where was it, and when? A.—I don't know.

Several other questions were asked the witness, but without eliciting anything very materially different from the above.

A recess was taken, at the suggestion of counsel, until 2 P. M.

At that hour the parties appeared again in Court.

Mr. VANDERBILT stated that he had been mistaken about one check; there were two checks, and the two checks produced were the two in question. He said he still owned a portion of the Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds; how much he did not know, but he judged that he owned a million of dollars worth. This ended the examination. It was arranged that Mr. VANDERBILT should sign the examination, after the same has been written out by the stenographer, and that he, VANDERBILT, should then swear to it before the Judge who took the testimony.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A Man, Woman and Child Killed By Leaping from the Flames—Loss of Property About $20,000—Insurances.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the white lead works of ANDERSON, DOUGLAS & PIERCE, Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, Brooklyn, which resulted in the loss of $20,000 worth of property, and the lives of THOMAS WALLACE, the janitor of the building, his wife and boy, 5 years old. It appears that five firemen lost their lives at a fire in the same premises, about four years ago, by the falling in of the roof. At present there is no knowledge of the cause of the fire. Those who first observed it state that the flames seemed to burst from the second or third floor. The building was so constructed that in the case of fire great danger was inevitable, the more especially to a family residing on the premises, and in such a part of them as to render danger most sure, and the jeopardy in which they were of losing their lives unmistakable. The wonder was that a family should have been allowed to occupy any portion of the building, surrounded as they must be by all sorts of inflamable materials necessary to the manufacture of white lead and paint. The chance of escape, as soon as the fire made headway, was entirely cut off; and this fact soon became apparent to the unfortunate inmates, who from the windows called aloud for help. Watchmen in the neighborhood fled for help, for ladders and ropes, but as the flames belched from the windows of the lower stories the prospect of safety became more faint, and Mr. WALLACE, with his wife and child, feeling hopeless, joined themselves in one last embrace, determined to take one desperate chance for life, jumped or rather fell together from the window, reaching the street only to be mutilated and to die. Mr. WALLACE died instantly; the child survived unconsciously for a very short time, then died. Mrs. WALLACE sustained severe internal injuries and was removed to the City Hospital. Meantime, Coroner JONES has taken the preparatory steps to holding an inquest on the bodies of deceased. From all that can be learned from eye-witnesses of the terrible scene, it must have been of the most heartrending nature. A family absolutely calling aloud out of the flames, which threatened to devour them, for help! help! and receiving no help;—becoming hopeless in despair, and seeing no way of escape from a horrible death, they cast themselves forth on a venture, and fell to the ground a mass of lifeless corpses. And why, because, as was elicited in the examination before the Assistant Fire Marshal, there was no possible means of escape for persons occupying the upper part of the building, once the lower part took fire. A hatchway served as a shaft to give the flames draft. There was no scuttle to the building; the roof was a brick arch, with a vegetable and fruit garden all over the top; there were no windows on the rear or ends, and no hole whatever on the roof. There was no possible means of escape from the building, save by the fall, the stairs or jumping from the windows.

Messrs. ANDERSON, DOUGLAS & PIERCE estimate their loss on stock and machinery at $20,000. The insurances are as follows: American, Providence, R. I., $2,500; Stuyvesant, $1,500; Niagara, $5,000; Star, $2,500; Bowery, $2,500; Columbia, $1,500; Tradesman's, $2,000; International, $2,000; People's, $2,000; Yonkers and New-York, $4,500; total, $26,000.

Brooklyn Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts of the various insurance companies, places of amusement, banks, ferry companies, &c., in Brooklyn, for the month ending the 15th inst., were as follows:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn City R. R. Co., Interest on Bonds	$10,500
Dividends	47,368
Receipts	110,327
Broadway R. R. Co.	12,786
Grand-street and Newtown	7,001
Southside R. R. Co.	12,200
Atlantic, Flatbush R. R.	18,429
Brooklyn, Hunter's Point, and Prospect Park R. R. Co.	11,621
Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island R. R. Co.	1,368
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. C.	10,802
Brooklyn and Rockaway R. R. Co.	937
Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Co.	11,992
Sackett, Hoyt, and Bergen-street R. R. Co.	1,444
Bushwick-avenue R. R. Co.	5,596
Grand-street Ferry and M. V. R. R.	3,425
FERRY COMPANIES.	
Union Ferry Company	$84,930
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	432
Houston-street Ferry Company	11,127
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.	
Hooley's Minstrels	$4,389
Academy of Music (Strakosch)	6,883
Academy of Music (Grau)	1,415
Athenæum (Prof. Wiseman)	310
Academy of Music (Lowell & Simmons)	789
Park Theatre	9,790
Prospect Fair Grounds Association (May to October)	13,270
GAS COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Gas Company, feet of gas	36,246,300
Williamsburg Gas Company, feet of gas	9,339,632
Flatbush Gas Company, feet of gas	436,308
Citizen's Gaslight Company, feet of gas	13,019,600
Union Gaslight Company, feet of gas	265,000
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Insurance Company	$5,624
Brooklyn Trust Company, (deposits)	1,125,553
Fireman's Trust Company, (premiums)	4,519
Long Island Insurance Company	4,790
Mechanics' Insurance Company	7,308
Montauk Insurance Company	5,028
Nassau Insurance Company	3,853
Phenix Insurance Company	67,139
Lafayette Insurance Company	19,664
Kings County Insurance Company	4,858
Williamsburg City Insurance Company	32,980
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, (dividends)	18,947
BANKS.	
Brooklyn Bank	$789,763
Long Island Bank	676,967
Mechanics' Bank	1,407,038
Central Bank	257,664
Commercial Bank	112,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, average amount capital	100,000
Mecanics' and Traders' Bank, average amount deposits	145,640

Revenue Returns for the Fifth New-Jersey District.

The returns of the insurance, transportation and gas companies in the Fifth District of New-Jersey for the month of October are as follows:

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.	
Traders' Express Company, Newark	$14,601
Newark and New York Railroad	17,494
Orange and Newark Horse Railroad	14,185
New Jersey Express Company	10,000
Stephens & Condit's Transportation Company (passenger)	815
Newark and Irvington Horse Railroad	2,378
Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad	1,194
Newark and Bloomfield Horse Railroad	1,699
North Hudson County Railroad Company	15,649
Hoboken Ferry Company	32,890
Hoboken and Jersey City Horse Railroad Company	3,269
Long Branch and Seashore Railroad Company	3,593
Northern Railroad of New Jersey	18,898
Northern Railroad Company, (three months' dividend)	26,316
Pavonia Horse Railroad Company	2,475
Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad	14,188
Jersey City Ferry	30,841
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company	100,326
New-Brunswick and Morristown Railroad	744
Perth Amboy Woodbridge Railroad	1,077
Belleville Bridge Company	136
North Belleville Bridge	63
Weehawken Ferry	3,888
Morris Canal Company, (interest on bonds)	32,238
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Essex County Mutual, (Bloomfield)	$227
Mutual Safety Fire Insurance Company	41
Newark Mutual Fire	6,142
Citizens' Fire and Boiler, (Newark)	646
American Mutual, (Newark)	11,969
Merchants', (Newark)	8,233
Mechanics', (Newark)	862
Firemen's Mutual, (Newark)	11,147
New-Jersey, (Newark)	772
People's Mutual	2,392
New-Jersey Plate Glass, (Newark)	447
Newark City Mutual, (Newark)	3,662
First National, (Jersey City)	11
Firemens', (Jersey City)	712
Hudson County, (Jersey City)	7,725
Jersey City, (Jersey City)	5,279
State, (Jersey City)	2,701
GAS COMPANIES—CUBIC FEET.	
Orange Gaslight Company	591,000
Newark Gaslight Company	3,140,000
Hudson County, (Hoboken)	3,083,800
People's, (Hudson City)	1,344,320
Jersey City and Hoboken	8,150,200

The returns for banks have not been completed.

Strike of Shoemakers in Newark.

The shoemakers employed by GRAFF BROTHERS, Nos. 18 and 20 Springfield-avenue, have again quit work at the command of the Knights of St. Crispin. At the time of the last strike Messrs. GRAFF paid the men an advance of twelve and a half cents a pair on all hand-sewed work, and they agreed to work upon these terms with the understanding that so soon as all the orders were filled they would be compelled to quit. Subsequently about sixty men were discharged. They soon afterward returned and offered to work at a lower price, which was given them. Soon afterward they were notified by the Knights of St. Crispin that those who continued to work for low prices would be fined, and they were ordered to quit immediately. Accordingly the men quit work, and yesterday morning the entire force of GRAFF BROTHERS' establishment, 150 in number, [illegible] week since. At a meeting held at [illegible] Hall the Knights agreed to support the strike by paying $8 per week to single men and $6 each to married men.

The Peabody Monument Fund—Meeting of Brokers at the Stock Exchange.

A meeting was called yesterday afternoon in the Board Room of the Stock Exchange by the subscribers to the "fund to erect a monument in Central Park in memory of GEORGE PEABODY."

Owing to the busy hour of the day not more than twenty brokers came together, but an organization was effected by the choice of S. V. WHITE as Chairman, who stated the object of the meeting. He advocated the starting of a fund by the brokers and bankers of New-York to be applied to erecting a Peabody monument in the Park, which should be an honor to the man and an ornament to the City. No action, however, was taken, on account of the small number present, and the confusion of those who were buying and selling stocks. Subsequently, a number of subscriptions to the fund were received privately. Another meeting will undoubtedly be held under more favorable auspices.

Deputy Sheriff Jackson to be Tried for the Murder of Archibald Douglas.

The case of Deputy Sheriff JACKSON, who is now confined in the City Prison, awaiting his trial for murder, in having shot ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS upon the 29th of October last, during a political quarrel, in the First Ward, was laid before the Grand Jury of the county by District-Attorney GARVIN, last week, and an indictment for murder has been found by that body. The accused will be called upon to plead to the indictment on Monday next, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. WILLIAM F. KINTZING, Esq., will conduct the defence of JACKSON upon his trial, while the people will be represented by Hon. SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney of the county. No day has yet been fixed, though it is understood to be the intention of the prosecuting officer to dispose of the case at the next term of our Criminal Courts.

The New Post Office.

The area wall of the new Post Office is nearly completed. Three piers of Maine granite are in position, and the stone for the rest arrives every few days by vessels. The centre area is gradually getting lower, the digging there not being pushed rapidly. Hereafter masons and stone-cutters will do the main part of the labor, and the force on the grounds has been reduced in consequence; laborers and carts have finished their share of the work for the present. During the absence of Mr. HULBURD, the grounds are under the superintendence of Mr. SMITH.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

While two little boys were picking cinders out of an ash barrel in front of premises No. 11 University-place, yesterday morning, they discovered the mangled head of a man. The Fifteenth Ward Police were notified, who took possession of the ghastly object and notified Coroner ROLLINS of the fact. From the appearance of this human relic it is supposed that it had undergone dissection by medical students, who had thus rid themselves of the head. Some of our evening contemporaries amused themselves by making a sensational mystery out of the case.

The freight brakemen employed on the Hudson River Railroad struck on Friday, in consequence of the issuance of orders that the rules laid down for their government were hereafter to be rigidly enforced. Yesterday, however, they concluded to resume work and obey the rules.

There were 557 applications for situations at the Free Labor Bureau last week, of which 367 were made by females, and 190 by males. Situations were procured for 351 females and 132 males.

Mrs. WALTER C. LYMAN will deliver the first of a second course of hygienic lectures to ladies, to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-street, near Livingston-place. The lecture is free. Subject—"What we Eat and Breathe."

Père HYACINTHE has consented to lecture, in this City, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, and the time and place have been fixed for the 9th of December at the Academy of Music.

Persons interested in the National Peabody Monument fund are requested to meet at the office of JOHN BLOODGOOD, Treasurer *pro tem*, No. 22 William-street, on Tuesday of this week, at 3 P. M.

A fire broke out yesterday on the third story of No. 40 Cortlandt-street, occupied, with the second and fourth floors, by W. H. DRAKE & Co. as a soap manufactory. Loss to the firm, $2,000. The basement is occupied by WM. H. SHIMPER as a restaurant. Loss, $150. The first floor is occupied by J. D. WEST, machinery. Loss, $400. JOS. CHAMPION, dealer in liquors, occupied a portion of the second floor. Loss, $350. Damage to building, $800. Origin of the fire unknown.

The statement in yesterday's morning papers to the effect that HENRY CONWAY, who was, on Thursday last, sentenced to the State Prison for five years, for a felonious assault on Miss FORT, was an employe of the firm of BALL, BLACK & Co., Broadway, is unfounded. He never was connected with that house in any capacity whatever.

JOHN TUHAN, a laborer, 30 years of age, residing at No. 30 Pell-street, while at work yesterday on a new building being erected on the corner of Houston and Hudson streets, fell to the ground from the third story, and was fatally injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, one of the convicts at Sing Sing, who had only about three months more to serve, effected his escape during the storm on Friday night. He was employed in taking care of the cattle used at the Prison, and in that capacity was allowed more freedom in his movements than is usually accorded to prisoners. He was last seen about 7 o'clock on Friday evening, after which no trace of his whereabouts could be discovered.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 378 West Thirty-fifth-street, over the body of SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 16th inst. by falling from a ladder. Verdict in accordance.

During the past week there were in this City 425 deaths, 102 marriages, 200 births and 31 stillbirths.

The following arrests were made by the Police during the past week: Saturday, Nov. 13, 281; Sunday, Nov. 14, 136; Monday, Nov. 15, 207; Tuesday, Nov. 16, 197; Wednesday, Nov. 17, 135; Thursday, Nov. 18, 192; Friday, Nov. 19, 149. Total, 1,297.

JAMES GILLON, aged 46, fell into a cellarway in Third-avenue last evening, and sustained a fracture of the skull. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

The colored citizens of the Ninth Ward met on Wednesday evening last and organized a Young Men's Christian Association. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the objects of the Association to be the promotion of the religious, moral, intellectual and social welfare of the colored yovng men of Brooklyn. The Association will soon have a free reading room. The officers of the Association are: J. C. MOREL, President; John Flammer, John Robinson and Robert M. Phinney, Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. D. Bagnell, Corresponding Secretary; Richard Butter, Recording Secretary, and a Board of nine directors.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will deliver the fifth lecture in the course at the Episcopal Church of the Reformation, Gates-avenue, near Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Getting Ahead." Previous to the lecture the double quartet choir of St. John's M. E. Church, E. D., under the direction of Mr. FOX, organist, will give the overture to "Massaniello," and a chorus from the "Creation."

Rev. Dr. DURYEA will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at its rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, next Thursday. This will be the introductory lecture to a course, and the subject will be "The Study of the Human Mind, Its Practicability; Usefulness and Attractiveness."

The annual meeting of the Liberal Christian Union will be held in the chapel of the Church of Our Saviour, Pierrepont-street, tomorrow evening.

The valuable wharf property of the late Hon. JOHN A. CROSS, in the Nineteenth Ward, is about to be sold by the executors of the estate. It comprises fifty city lots, close to the new Wallabout basin.

New-Jersey.

PATRICK O'NEILL was yesterday arrested in Jersey City on a charge of having resisted an officer and rescued one JOHN DOLAN from his custody. He was held for trial.

An insane woman named ANN DOLAN who had been committed on the 10th inst. to the Insane Asylum at Trenton, was not taken from the cells at the Jersey City Police Station, where she had meanwhile been awaiting removal, until yesterday. Who is to blame for this apparent inhumanity is not known.

The Newark manufacturers have subscribed a large sum for the establishment of free lectures for workingmen, and have selected Library Hall for the place at which they will be delivered. Lectures will be given every Friday evening, and many well-known speakers have been engaged.

The Auditor of Accounts of the City of Newark, in his monthly statement for October, reports that $53,262 were expended during the month of October, making $416,000 for the year ending Nov. 1.

A large property, owned by Newark capitalists, on the west side of the Passaic River, above Belleville, is to be laid out in village lots, and a new boulevard is to be laid to East Newark.

The VANDERVEER will case came before the Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday, on an argument as to the constitutionality of the law under which an appeal from the decision of the Court of Chancery could be made to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Elizabeth, opened the case for the legatees. Mr. SHIPMAN, CORTLAND PARKER, and Mr WURTS argued in favor of the constitutionality of the act.

A Mrs. SCHOFIELD, 86 years of age, was found dead in her bed, at her house at Bownesville, yesterday morning. Coroner CRANE was notified, and will hold an inquest.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. J. W. KRAMER, of Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., has accepted the charge of Grace Chapel, New-York.

The Methodists and Congregationalists of Collinsville, Conn., united in Thanksgiving service last Thursday.

The foundation stone of a Protestant Church, the cost of which is to be paid by the King of Burmah, has been laid at Mandalay, India.

The oldest church in New-England—at Plymouth, Mass., founded by the Pilgrim Fathers—is now Unitarian.

Rev. O. S. TAYLOR, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church at Simsbury, Conn., now residing in Bridgeport, has applied for orders in the Episcopal Church.

Rev. HORATIO STEBBINS, of San Francisco, has been selected by the proprietors of the Church of the Unity as the successor of Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, now in New-York City.

The new Baptist Church at New-Britian, Conn., is among the finest church edifices in the New-England; Gothic style, 100 by 52 feet inside, spire 176 feet high.

The Church of the Epiphany, in Second-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, now in course of erection, will cost when completed, together with the ground, $175,000.

Geneva, where CALVIN lived and commenced his preaching, is, at the present time, a very irreligious place. Stores are open, business is going on, and pleasure is unrestrained on Sunday afternoons.

A Congregational Church of eleven members was recently organized at Dixon, Solano County, Cal.

The First Congregational Church in Albany, N. Y., dedicated lately a new church edifice, which has cost $130,000.

Rev. JOHN DE WITT, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Irvington, has accepted the unanimous call of the Central Congregational Church in Boston.

The Baptist Sunday School Union have completed their arrangements for their second Teachers' Institute, which will be held in the Calvary Church Nov. 23, 24 and 25, under the conductorship of Rev. Dr. T. D. ANDERSON, President of the Union.

The vestry of St. Paul's Church, (Episcopal,) Washington, D. C., have unanimously passed a resolution making all the sittings free on and after Advent Sunday.

The new church of St. Mark's, (Episcopal,) Mauch Chunk, Penn., is to be consecrated on the 25th inst.

The anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 28.

Last Sunday a new Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated on Washington Heights, Bishop JANES, assisted by Bishop MORRIS, officiating. The property has cost about $50,000. The collections during the day amounted to the very handsome sum of $19,500.

Five Baptist churches in Philadelphia are without pastors. There are forty churches of that denomination in the city. During the year there have been 782 baptisms, 163 deaths, and the present membership is 14,134.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Connecticut, the Committee gave their consent to the consecration of Rev. HENRY NILES PIERCE, D. D., Bishop elect of Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

The consecration of Grace Church, Columbus, Neb., will take place on the first Sunday in Advent.

Rev. C. C. TATE, of Columbus, Ohio, has been called to a prominent parish in Nebraska.

Rev. R. C. TALBOT, of Kentucky, has accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Peru, Neb., and has entered upon his duties.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge was held in the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, last week. Bishop EASTBURN presided. Total receipts for the year, $51,683 90; expenditures, $49,443 65; balance on hand, $2,240 25. Bishop WHITAKER was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The tenth anniversary of the American Church Missionary Society was held at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia. Hon. J. N. CONYNGHAM presided. Receipts during the year, $107,931 45; expenditures, $102,396 54; balance on hand, $5,534 91.

The Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church also held a business meeting at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia. JAY COOKE, Esq., presided. Total receipts, $31,659 39; total expenditures, $41,881 81; total deficit, $10,990 56. Forty-two students have been ordained in the ministry during the year and 147 are now with the Society.

At New-Haven, Conn., during the past nine years, the gain of the Congregational churches is set down at two per cent.; the Baptists have gained five per cent.; the Methodists sixteen per cent., and the Episcopalians twenty-five per cent. Of 10,500 families of New-Haven 6,000 are outside of any Protestant Church. The gain in the population is about thirty-seven per cent. In Hartford the population has increased forty-four per cent.; the Episcopalians show a gain of twenty, the Presbyterians of twenty-one, the Baptists of twenty-nine, and the Methodists of forty-five per cent., while the Congregationalists have lost five per cent. in church membership in nine years.

The late D. D. WILLIAMSON has left $10,000 to the Theological Seminary (Reformed) of New-Brunswick. He also made the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church his residuary legatees, and it is thought they will realize about $10,000 each.

The American Mission in Egypt has fourteen Sunday and week-day schools, containing 600 children. Twenty-two men are training for the ministry.

PETER CARTWRIGHT announces that his present appointment as Conference Missionary is without any support, and offers himself as a lecturer for such compensation as the people can give. He is 86 years of age, and has labored as a preacher for sixty-five years.

A new Jewish Synagogue was recently dedicated at Titusville, Penn., Rev. Dr. FALK, of Buffalo, being the officiating minister.

The State Sunday School Association of New-Jersey, which met at Salem the past week, elected Rev. J. R. MURPHY, D. D., President; S. W. CLARK, of Newark, Corresponding Secretary; B. C. LIPPINCOTT, Recording Secretary; Hon. W. M. SAYRE, Treasurer. The next annual meeting of the society will be held at Elizabeth.

In accordance with the desire of several American Bishops of the Catholic Church, the College of St. Maurice, near Münster, (Westphalia,) was founded in the Spring of 1867, expressly for the education of theological students destined for the priesthood in missions of the United States. The institution has already sent out seven priests.

The *Protestant Churchman* regards the Episcopal Church as holding in its bosom two parties which can not be reconciled. "The determination of the High Church is to compel the Low to a line of action which, if followed, would give the victory to the priest's party. But Low Churchmen are aroused to a sense of the danger, and are determined to maintain their principles. Let every one ask himself which of these two systems he is helping to support, and which he is in duty bound to maintain."

[Advertisement.]

Great inducements are now offered by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, to purchasers of first-class pianos, melodeons and organs for cash, monthly installments, or for rent. As he is now giving better terms than ever before, he invites persons wishing to buy or rent instruments to give him a call.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82¾; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Linseed Oil, £28 17s. ℘ ton. Whale Oil, £41 10s. ℘ ton.

PARIS, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20.—Petroleum opens firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Nov. 20—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, olds, 82¾; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 68s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Bourse closed quiet, Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—Cotton opened firm, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on spot, 139f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 125f.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed flat at 89⅛.

HAVRE, Nov. 20—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61f. for Standard White.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
New-York	S. W.	Clear	54
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	52
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	54
Washington	S. W.	Clear	44
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	50
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	44
Pittsburg	S. W.	Raining	38
Louisville	W.	Cloudy	35
Mobile	N.	Clear	44
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	49
Key West	N. E.	Clear	74
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	79
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	48
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	47

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 20—*In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall and South Pacific.*—Mrs. M. A. Cobb and sister, Rafael Salezer and wife, John Child, Dr. Quinan, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Haefner, W. Kentble, Miss Kemble, Miss Queen and nephew, Colonel E. McBarron Simoncy, Mrs. Alexander Westphal, Miss J. Leckner, W. G. Bogue, L. Condy, C. H. Rockwell, S. C. Bigelow, Gabriel Abario and child, Alexander Westphael, Miss J. Lechner, Chas. Kenish, J. A. Bernard, C. Gillette, Mrs. G. F. Wardle, Joseph Henry, J. Beaumont, Colonel Jewett, S. D. Munsell, D. W. Newcomb and wife, Sophie Belmont, Carrie Lee, Miss Romele Waters, Miss J. J. Clark, C. A. Peters, Mrs. Wheaton, Miss Worsley, Blas Arosemena, Mrs. A. States, Captain William Rathbun, R. F. Simkin, Mr. Moreno, George D. King. For California—John Tully, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Freeligh, Miss Emily B. Fish, Mrs. Swinton, 4 children and nurse, S. W. Piercy, Mrs. B. H. Christie, Mrs. Rev. S. M. Welley, 5 children and nurse, John King, Mrs. W. B. Donaldson, Miss Mary Dawson, Miss Ellie R. Cooper, Bridget Sullivan, Jeremiah King, C. V. E. Brothwell, E. V. Hallock, Thomas E. Kelly, T. B. Beazell, M. W. Beazell, Mrs. Leland Howe, Mrs. W. H. Gardiner, Miss Lydia Dodge, Miss Asch, Mrs. S. W. Williams and child, H. E. Robinson, M. Watson, Miss Margaret O'Rielly, Mrs. Chevey and child, Mr. Wells, S. Williams, E. T. Sanford, Miss Carrie Holt, Miss Maria Hillman White, Miss E. J. Jenkins, Josiah C. Williamson, Frank C. Young and child, Mrs. Geo. Evans, son and 2 children, Fred. Copeland, wife and 3 children, C. A. Richards, V. P. Richards, wife and child, Miss Elizabeth Mason and child, A. L. Lincoln, wife and child, Robert Chalmers and wife, T. F. Jordan, Miss Lizzie Wright and sister, Mrs. W. H. Cootey, Leonard Fisher, wife and child, Mrs. E. P. Carpenter and 2 children, Isaac Stertevant, wife and child, Mrs. Mary Vandergreft and child, Miss Ellen Hanley, George L. Dana and wife, Miss Effie Kilgour, J. Y. Kilgour, G. P. Meyer, Henry Lederer, George Sheley, Matt. Lynch, wife and 3 children, W. J. Slingerland, Mrs. Sargent and child, M. Gier, Miss Emma H. Webb, Annie Kerenber, Mrs. Wayne C. Willson, Annie Abjohl, Mrs. Lydia Dowd and daughter, Miss Lizzie Smith, with a large number in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Jas. Early, M. McCan, P. Hasey, Luke Boyle, Mrs. Aiken, John Clark, Mr. Baxter, Mrs. Billings and two children, John W. Miller, C. W. Foster, L. Ridoux and wife, W. H. Marsh, Miss S. G. Sherman, Miss B. C. Roney, John Casey, Geo. Lawrence, Miss H. Gill, Miss M. E. Trench, G. A. Miller, lady and child, Mrs. M. Munnison, Miss Munnison, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Wessels, Mrs. G. P. Hassell and two children, R. H. Gaines and wife, John Maxwell, Chas. H. Scott, John Worden.

NOV. 20—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.*—Mrs. M. J. Dillon, Miss Lennox, Mrs. J. D. Watson and daughter, Mr. Geo. Barker, James C. Rorke, Mr. Francis Hensley, Mr. Seville, Mr. Pearson, N. Rooney, F. G. Wade, Rev. J. M. Hutchison, W. H. Randles, L. B. Kenwan, Miss Lewers, W. J. Dougan, Stafford Allen, John A. Wilson, B. Roldan, G. S. Evans.

NOV. 20—*In the steamship Iowa, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Mrs. H. J. Jarvies, Mr. Green, Henry Jackson, Mary McQuade, Ellen McQuade, John Thompson, Henry Drummond, Thomas Grundy, Mrs. Grundy, Robert McCunn, Charles Shaw, Mrs. Dominsky, John Semple, John Howe, John Grimn, Wm. McGowan, Daniel McDonald, Wm. Grubb, and others in the steerage.

NOV. 20—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. P. Folaw, Mrs. Richards, Master Richards, Tony Denier, Alfred Moe, E. T. Goodrich, Rev. H. Lounsberry, W. McDowell, H. M. Barrowstiffe, Wm. Higruth.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 20—*In steamship Union, from Bremen.*—Rud. Rubina, Carol Seidenberger and children, Marie Kohl, Betti Zucker, John Worden, John Reimer and wife, Aug. Rolker and wife, C. L. Deetjen, Elise Bopp, Henrietta Schrimpff, Chas. Hanselt and wife, A. Wassermann, J. H. Whitehouse, M. Teakle, Mrs. Antoine, H. Arety, Thos. Renwick, Geo. Wickes, Mrs. Barker, Chas. Ballin, Quirin Kaiser, Helen Bullwinkle and daughter, Anton Strombergen, C. Heinemann, Aug. Muller, John Otto, Doroth Vester and child, John A. Loffler, Anton Thiermann and family, Asmus Muller, J. J. Smith, A. Taylor, L. Molhs, W. Watts, W. Beck and wife, and others in second cabin.

NOV. 20—*In steamship North America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.*—A. Molino, E. P. Monroe, John H. A. Ludwig, Robt. F. Selverton, Capt. E. S. Smalley, Robt. Major, Peter R. Major, James Bordon, Chas. Beck, Chas. Sharp, G. Gillett, Augustus Lair Martin, Adeline Purto Leite, Carlos Flores, U. Gooday and lady, P. Arismendi, J. de Varron, Jr., Richard Gillard, Geo. B. Watts, A. Gassie and lady, W. C. Bates, M. Prieta, Capt. James B. Pratt.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same arties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon rises. 6 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 45 | Gov. Island. 9 34 | Hell Gate..10 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Valley City, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Company; Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Victor, Gales, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia.

Brigs Galveston, Merryman, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gazelle, Cole, Gibraltar for orders, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Como, Dennison, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; M. R. S. Sommers, Somers, Mobile, R. D. Hurlburt & Son; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C.; Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced stormy winds from S. W. to N. W. from Cape Florida to Hatteras; 16th, off Cape Florida passed steamship Columbia, hence for Savannah; 19th, off Cape Henry, passed steamships General Barnes, Magnolia and Eagle bound S. Was detained off Sandy Hook 8 hs. by dense fog.

Steamship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Nov. 1, Para 6th and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse., mails and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Nov. 6, passed steamship Merrimack in the Para River bound S.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen Nov. 6, and Southampton 9th, with mdse. and 718 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Washington, Fairchild, Montreal, Canada, 8 ds., with sugar box shooks to Brett, Son & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Hobart, Fernandina Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Nov. 13, and the Bar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 20, off Absecomb, passed a brig showing No. 393.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Nov. 13, and S. W. Pass 14, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Spanish war steamer Pizarro, Commander Cazzinigi, from Havana 6 ds. Mounts 6 guns, 550-horse power, and has 350 officers and men.

Bark St. Bernhard, (N. G.,) Bahr, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Nov. 14, lat. 39 45, lon. 67, encountered a hurricane from S. S. W. to W. N. W. lasting 3 hours, received no damage. Has been to the westward of the Banks 18 ds.

Bark Mary, (N. G.,) Dieck, Arecelbo, P. R., 35 ds., with sugar, &c., to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master. Has been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy westerly gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Sld. in co. with brig Italia, for Baltimore.

Brig Svava, (Dan.,) Hanson, Malaga 44 ds., with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Bark Speedwell, Patten, Malaga Oct. 15, with fruit to Peter Balen. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 17.

Brig Nellie Clifford, (of Bangor,) Littlefield, Sierra Leone, W. C. A., 45 ds., with hides, palm oil, &c., to order—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had light variable winds to Bermuda, since heavy westerly gales. Left in port bark A. Houghton and brig E. Miller discharging.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) Wilkie, Laguayra and Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Dallet, Bliss & Co. Had light N. winds to Hatteras, since N. and N. W. gales. Left no American vessels in port.

Brig Haidee, (of Kingston, Jam.,) McDonald, Falmouth, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to D. N. Wetzlar. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 12, lat. 19, lon. 74 20, spoke schr. Bertha, (Br.,) from Halifax for Kingston, Jam.; 14th, lat. 24 20, lon. 74 20, spoke brig Rover, (Br.,) from Cumberland Harbor for Halifax.

Brig Gipsey, (of St. Croix,) Bernhoff, Yallas Bay, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to P. Hanford. Left no vessels. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. J. S. Lee, Carr, Pensacola, 15 ds., with lumber to A. Merchant. Vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had westerly gales on the passage.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Para 25 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran—vessel to master. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. Left in port schr. Francis G. Davis to sail in 2 ds.

Schr. Ida F. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Dyer, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Brilliant, Bethel, of and from Nassau, 9 ds., with fruit, &c., and 1 passenger to Jos. Eneas—vessel to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Comrade, (Br.,) Salt Cay, Turk's Island, 24 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne.—vessel to B. G. Wenberg.

Schr. Margaret Jane, (of Pictou,) Chisholm, Labrador 28 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.

Schr. Lugano, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith's Son & Co.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Maggie J., Chadwick, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton and rice to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Carrie Webb, Rowland, Georgetown 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Ellwood, Doran, York, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. E. L. Higgins, Leland, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lottie E. Cook, Petegrew, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. Baltimore, Briggs, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Eveline, (new,) Gilmore, Sullivan, with lumber to master.

Schr. Lizzie W. Hannum, Daley, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. Lewis C. Benton, Barnett, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. Wm. McLoon, Haskell, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Emma C. Averill, Hale, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Newton, White, Portland, for Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Oristimboo, Eaton, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. David Currie, Reed, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Mason, New-Haven.

Schr. G. A. Pike, Holmes, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry, Tyrell, Brookhaven.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mariner, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Martha, Wells, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Northport.

Schr. Hattie Hall, Cook, Cohasset, for Virginia.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Oceanus, Sadderly, Washington.

Canal boat Crane, Bass, St. John's, Canada, 14 ds., with barley to C. H. Platt.

WIND—At sunset, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

City of London and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Iowa for Glasgow; Paraguay, for London; Alaska, for Aspinwall; Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for New-bern; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Victor, for New-Orleans; Fairbanks, for Wilmington, N. C.; Virginia, for Galveston; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Wavelet, Griffing master, 64 ds. from Baltimore, arrived at Rio Janeiro Oct. 25. The ship Gray Eagle, 49 ds. from Baltimore, arrived in Rio Janeiro on the 25th, leaking. The bark Una, which had put into Rio in distress had repaired, and left Oct. 22 for San Francisco.

Marine Disasters.

Ship Mary O'Brien, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Smalley, from Shields for Callao, before reported abandoned at sea, on fire. Captain Smalley reports: On the 1st of October, in lat. 38 S., lon. 52 W., at 5 o'clock P. M., discovered my ship to be on fire. After consulting my officers and crew, they refused to proceed to Callao in the ship. I thereupon bore up for the nearest port, which was Montevideo. We used all possible means in order to subdue the fire, which, however, seemed to have no possible effect. On the morning of the 3d October, at 6 A. M., in lat. 36 S., lon. 56 W., made the bark George Anna, of Harrington, Me., from Buenos Ayres, for Valparaiso. Set signal of distress, which was answered by the bark heaving to. Bore up and run down for her; sent my chief officer on board for assistance, and he returned with Captain Dyer, which was about 10 A. M. By this time the fire had broken up through the main hatch and deck, and we found out it was impossible to save the ship, as we barely had time to leave her, only saving a few articles of clothing. We were received on board the bark by Captain Dyer and his officers, by whom we were treated with the greatest attention and kindness. At 12 M. the Mary O'Brien was burnt down to the water's edge. Captain Dyer immediately bore up for Montevideo, to land myself and crew, at which place we arrived on the 5th October.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Nov. 20, 1869.

The foundation of the old Elbow Beacon, an obstruction to the navigation of Newark Bay, has been removed. The buoy now there to mark the location will be removed.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. E. G. Palmer, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; bark Jerome Jones, for Liverpool; brig Mary C. Rosevelt, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 20.—Passed in—For Baltimore, steamer Ohio, from Bremen; ship Francis B. Cutting, from Liverpool; brigs Travers, Jane and Chowan, from Rio; Louisa B., from West Indies.

Passed out, 18th.—Steamer Leipsic, for Bremen; Carrie Weyman, for Boston; Aylesford, for Halifax; Georgia, for West Indies; schr. Lady of the Lake, for Martinique.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 17, A. M.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York, for Boston; bark Chasco, Boston, for New-York; brig Crista E. Colson, Boston for New-Orleans; schrs. Hope, (Br.,) Walton, N. S., for Bridgeport; Henry, Calais, for Apponang; S. P. Adams, Calais for Providence; Jessie Wilson, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; George Griffith, Boston, for ——; Fly, Bangor, for Providence or Pawtucket.

Returned, schr. George & Albert.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Hedron, Windsor, N. S., for New-York; H. M. Mayo, Calais, for South Kingston.

18th, K. M.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Philadelphia, for Boston; bark Merrimack, (of Boston,) Zaza 42 ds., via Havana 23d ult., for Boston; had heavy N. W. gales, split sails. Also arr. bark Josephine, New-York, for Portland; brig Nuevitas, (of Boston,) Calais, for Boston, reports in the gale of 17th inst., off Block Island, lost part of deck load, broke main boom, split flying jib and lost water casks; one of the crew, James Shirley, of Lewiston, Me., was washed over-board and lost. Also arr. schr. R. W. Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

P. M.—Arr. brig Abby Thaxter, Wilmington, N. C., for Portland; schrs. Cordelia Newkirk, Albert L. Butler, W. W. Pharo and Josiah Whitehouse, Philadelphia, for Boston; H. G. Bird, Wilmington, for Boston; Congress, Rondout, for Boston; Red Jacket, New-York, for Boston; Abbie Ingalls, New-York, for Machias; M. J. Lawton, Hepsibah, Elizabethport, for Banger; Mary Farrow, Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass.

19th.—Arr. brig Nath. Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. John McAdams, Vashti Sharp, Everglade and A. Hammond, Philadelphia, for Boston; Mary J. Adams, Alexandria, for Salem.

Sld. steamer Centipede; brig Abby Thaxter; schrs. M. E. Graham, Congress, B. Perley Poore, Julia, Flora A., Sawyer, E. M. Branscom, Abigial and Mindora.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamship Geo. Washington, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 20.—Sld. steamers Niagara and Hatteras, for New-York; J. S. Green, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Sld. ship Bridgewater, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 20.—Arr. afternoon Leo, from New-York; schr. Warren Sawyer, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Montgomery, for New-York; schr. Olive L. Rourk, for Boston; ships Island Home, for Liverpool; Thomas Cochran, for Liverpool; steamship St. Thomas, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Afton—Brig, from Boston, for Cape Hayti, Oct. 30, lat. 23, lon. 71.

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